



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

It is a Dangerous Thing to neglect your eyes. When the expert fitting of modern glasses WILL BRING YOUR SIGHT TO NORMAL.

N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,256

號六十五百二第第二第

日三十月四年亥癸

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 28th, 1928.

一拜禮 號八廿月五年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

The Best Tonic in the East MILK STOUT

There is no drink in all the East to compare with MILK STOUT. The Flavour is splendid and it is full of nourishment. You can feel it is doing you good.

But make sure that you get it. Ask for MILK STOUT and then see that the HOP LEAF is on the bottle. The true MILK STOUT is worth the trouble. It's so nice and so good.

Each Pint contains the energising carbohydrates of 10 ozs. pure Dairy Milk.

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Sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect Samples of GUNS by WEBLEY and SCOTT now on view at our Store.

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Canton Marble in Various Shades.
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00 "	11.00 "
11.20 "	12.30 p.m.
12.40 "	Non stop
12.47 "	Stopping
12.57 "	Non stop
1.04 "	Stopping
1.12 "	Non stop
1.20 "	Stopping
1.30 p.m.	2.30 "
2.30 "	3.30 "
3.30 "	7.10 "

7.20 "	Non stop
7.27 "	Stopping
7.37 "	Non stop
7.44 "	Stopping
7.54 "	Non stop
8.01 "	Stopping
8.10 "	Stopping

Night Cars.	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes	
9.20 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 20 minutes	
11.15 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
11.45 p.m.	

SUNDAY.	
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.30 "	11.00 "
11.15 "	12.00 noon
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	2.30 "
2.30 "	3.30 "
3.30 "	7.10 "

Extra Car—12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1927, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	
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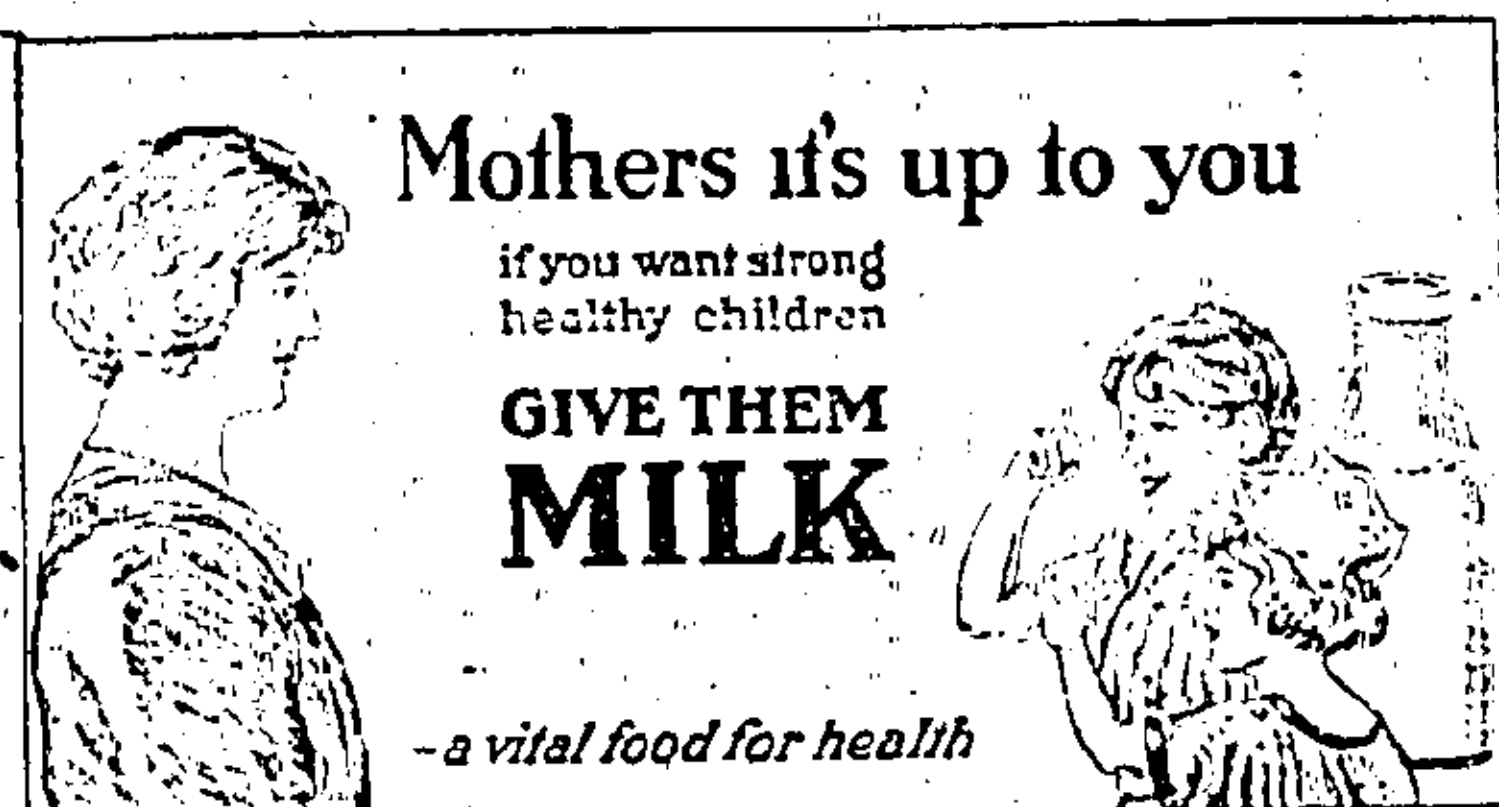
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HONGKONG.

[183]

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[336]

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THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF TRADE MARKS.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL AT ROME CONGRESS.

The following very important article is taken from the "Times Trade Supplement" of March 17th:—

It is proposed as the Rome Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, which takes place from March 18th to 24th next, to submit for approval a number of resolutions dealing with the suppression of unfair competition and the international protection of trade-marks. These resolutions, which are of considerable interest to British traders, are the outcome of the work which has been done in the course of the last fifteen months by the Industrial Property Committee of the Chamber.

It will be remembered that at the Economic Council of the Allies held at Paris in 1916 a proposal was made to unify the laws of the Allied countries on the subject of indications of origin and trade-marks. The urgent need for uniformity in these matters was also emphasized in the report of the Merchandise Marks Committee convoked in 1919 by the Board of Trade, and formed the subject of a resolution passed by the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held in London in 1921.

The rapid development of export trade in recent years and the constant opening up of new markets in foreign countries have greatly complicated the problem of protecting trade-marks, the reason being that the systems of trade-mark protection obtaining in the various countries of the world are widely different. They differ not only in detail, but in the fundamental principles upon which they are based. The establishment of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property in 1883 has resulted in uniformity in certain matters. The scope of the Convention establishing the union is, however, very limited, and the provisions dealing with the suppression of acts of unfair competition are so vague in their terms that comparatively little progress has been made.

FAR-REACHING AMENDMENTS.

The International Convention is due to be revised either in 1924 or 1925 at an official conference to be held at the Hague. This conference will also consider the revision of the Arrangement of Madrid of 1891 for the International Registration of Trade-marks and the Arrangement of Madrid for the Suppression of False Indications of Origin.

At previous official conferences the traders of many countries have not had an opportunity of expressing their views as to what amendments should be incorporated in the Conventions, and the initiative has been largely left in the hands of the various Government Departments concerned. As the result of the work of the International Chamber, however, a number of important and far-reaching amendments, representing the traders' point of view, have been agreed upon. They will be submitted to the Rome Congress for approval, and subsequently brought officially to the notice of all countries which are parties to the Convention, with a view to their incorporation into the Conventions at the official Hague Conference.

Amendments in the text of the Convention of 1883 provide *inter alia*, for a uniform period of duration of twenty years for trade-marks, and the advertisement in all countries in an official journal of the facsimiles of all trade-marks deposited. It is also proposed that each country should establish a system of seizure on importation, through the medium of the Customs authorities, of all products bearing illicit trade-marks or false indications of origin. Hitherto the obligation to impose seizure only applied to goods bearing false indications of origin when such indications were joined to a trade name of fictitious character or were used with intent to defraud. Even in the cases contemplated the obligation to enforce seizure was not absolute, as under the Convention seizure might be placed by prohibition of importation in any country in which the law of the country did not already provide a system of seizure. Furthermore, where the law of any country did not admit of either seizure on importation or prohibition of importation, such country was only bound to assure to the subjects of the Convention countries such protection as was accorded by the law of that country to its own subjects.

MISLEADING DESCRIPTIONS.

With respect to the question of facts of unfair competition, the unanimous recommendation of the Committee is that Article 10b of the Convention should be replaced by clauses much wider in their scope. The clauses drafted by the Committee, which to a large extent are based upon Article 274 of the Treaty of Versailles, cover the cases of all acts calculated to mislead purchasers as to the origin of any particular product, all acts amounting to trade libel, all acts inducing a breach of contract, and all acts generally contrary to law commercial usage, and equity. It is provided that the sanctions contemplated in the Article shall apply to all trade descriptions calculated to create confusion, whether contained in advertisements, brochures, circulars, posters, invoices, certificates of origin, verbal statements, or in any other way whatsoever. This extension of the operation of the clause, which was proposed by the Trade Marks Patents and Designs Federation, which acted as the representative of the British National Committee, follows the recommendations of the British Merchandise Marks Committee in connection with the revision of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887.

A further provision enables syndicates and associations to bring actions on behalf of their members in cases of unfair competition.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DR. MCGOVERN'S JOURNEY TO LHASSA.

GOVERNMENT ALLEGES BREACH OF FAITH.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

A communiqué issued by the Foreign and Political department at Simla says:—Articles have recently appeared in the Press regarding the visit to Lhasa of Dr. McGovern of the British Buddhist Mission. The facts are these:—In December, 1921, the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland approached the India Office for permission to send a mission to Lhasa. The objects of the mission were stated to be (1) to represent to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan authorities what was being done in the study of Buddhism in the western world; (2) to study the Tibetan Buddhism and to obtain books and manuscripts of value to the western scholars; (3) to obtain film records of the Tibet, the grand cathedral at Lhasa and various phases in the life of people for educational purposes in Great Britain; and (4) to promote scientific knowledge of Tibet. In accordance with the Treaty of Tientsin, the Government of India has undertaken British subjects other than Indian natives of the frontier who have by usage traded and resided in Tibet are debarred from entering Tibet beyond the recognised trade marts at Gantok, Yatung and Gyantse, except with the permission of the Tibetan Government. Permission was accordingly given to the mission by the India Office after consulting the Government of India to proceed as far as Gyantse only where they were to await intimation of the willingness of the Tibetan Government to receive them at Lhasa. They were also permitted to take cinematographic and scientific instruments with them as far as Gyantse, subject to their giving a formal undertaking not to use these except with the concurrence and under the advice of the British Trade Agent at Gyantse—an obviously necessary precaution in order to minimise the risk of offending Tibetan susceptibilities.

PERMISSION REFUSED.

The mission gave this undertaking before it left England and categorically agreed not to do anything without the full knowledge and approval both of the Government of India and of the Tibetan authorities and to carry out the instructions of the Government of India in all matters on which it was considered necessary to advise them.

The mission reached Gyantse early in October. About a week later the Tibetan Government were officially informed of its arrival and its desire to receive the mission. The Tibetan Government towards the end of October replied in the negative and their reply was communicated to the mission who thereupon asked that Captain Ellum and Dr. McGovern might be permitted to visit Lhasa for one week only in order that they might present gifts to His Holiness and receive his blessing. The mission was informed that the Government of India were unable to assist them further, but that there was no objection to their seeking permission direct from the Tibetan Government. They did so; but their request was refused by the Tibetan Government who at the same time requested the Government of India that Captain Ellum and Dr. McGovern be sent back to India.

CROSSED BORDER IN DISGUISE.

Dr. McGovern then asked to be allowed to remain at Gyantse for three months to study Tibetan literature, but the Government of India were unable to accede to his request in view of the expressed wish of the Tibetan Government that he should leave Tibet. Dr. McGovern returned to India where he subsequently obtained a pass under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation of 1873 permitting the bearer to visit Sikkim, but distinctly precluding him from entering either Nepal, Bhutan or Tibet. From Sikkim, however, Dr. McGovern crossed the border into Tibet in disguise and made his way to Lhasa in contravention of the terms of his pass, the formal undertakings given by the mission in London and the express wishes of the Tibetan Government.

Dr. McGovern and Mr. G. E. O. Knight have left India for England.

FLAG INCIDENT.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S DEFENCE.

Speaking on the Budget debate, in the Cape Town Parliament recently, the leader of the Nationalists (General Hertzog) warmly replied to the charge by the Prime Minister (General Smuts) at a recent public meeting of his alluding to the British flag as "stinking rag." He said that the Prime Minister's statement was made in a way which conveyed a direct lie. When a man waved a rag in his face for the purpose of annoying him, he refused to regard it as the Union Jack, although it might be the same pattern. "It is then," exclaimed General Hertzog with great emphasis and amid loud opposition cheers, "that it becomes a 'stinking rag' for the genuine British flag stands for real British tradition and liberty."

The Arrangement of Madrid for the International Registration of Trade-marks, to which hitherto Great Britain has not been a party, was also considered, and with a view to facilitating the adherence of Great Britain, among other countries, to the Arrangement, it is proposed to modify the terms of the Arrangement so as to make it unnecessary for any newly adhering country to accept or protect marks which have, prior to the date of adherence, been entered on the Register at Bern. This obligation has in the past hindered the adherence of a number of countries, and the amendment proposed will remove the obstacle.

Among the other resolutions to be submitted is one establishing, on a permanent basis an International Commission of Industrial and Commercial Property. In the report of its work, which is to be presented to the Rome Congress, the Committee states that the object of the formation of this permanent Commission is to establish the nucleus of a world's alliance of trade-mark and industrial property owners. Working in co-operation with the International Office at Bern and in harmony with various chambers of commerce and other associations in all parts of the world, the Commission will collect all legislative and other documents relative to the suppression of acts of unfair competition and the protection of industrial property rights, and give a lead to all countries in the promotion of a system of uniform protection throughout the world.

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Yours faithfully,

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THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

In his report on the foreign trade of China for the year 1922, Mr. J. W. H. Ferguson, Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, says:—

"When writing last year's report it was possible to point to certain facts and circumstances which appeared to justify an expression of the opinion that the world economic depression had passed its worst point. While it is generally believed that conditions did not become worse during 1922 than they had been the year before, all sanguine expectations of an early and pronounced recovery of trade and industry were doomed to disappointment. It is true that in many branches of trade and industry the descending curve of business depression was arrested during the course of the year and then continued to undulate more or less on the same level for several months and even showed a distinct upward trend in some countries, America especially. The factors impeding business recovery, however, were still too strong to be completely overcome, while many problems still require to be solved before normal international trade relations can be satisfactorily re-established and maintained.

"In China, unfortunately, the year 1922 was a bad one both from a commercial and general economic standpoint. In their attempt to liquidate finally the after-war position merchants made valiant efforts to overcome the difficulties confronting them, and although many have had to give up the struggle and abandon the field, those who have weathered the slump emerged with renewed energy. Even if the year 1922, therefore, was not a good year from the standpoint of profits, the underlying conditions are promising. The 'frozen credit' positions referred to in last year's report have to a great extent been liquidated, and the financial situation at the end of the year was believed to be sounder than it had been for some time. In fact, it was to a large extent the ready assistance and accommodation extended by the banks which prevented matters becoming worse than they were. As regards the immediate future and the outlook for the coming year, it would be futile, in view of the many conflicting and uncontrollable influences which bear on the situation, to attempt to express a definite opinion on this point. It is always easier to be pessimistic than to look for hopeful signs, but it may be mentioned that, in common with Europe and America, where during the latter months of 1922 there were welcome signs of awakening activity and increased demand, so in China the feeling prevailed in some quarters at the close of the year that the upward swing of the pendulum leading to trade revival might be looked for and that the end of what no doubt had been an exceedingly trying period had been reached. In other directions also China has continued to develop during the past year, and it will have been seen from the preceding pages that the gross values of the import and export trade as well as the Customs revenue exceed the previous year's figures by substantial amounts. Given, therefore, reasonable freedom from internal disturbances, there is no reason why better results than obtained in 1922 should not be looked for in the coming year."

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The total Maritime Customs revenue collection for the year amounted to Hk. Tls. 58,634,250, as compared with Hk. Tls. 54,462,654 in 1921, an increase of Hk. Tls. 4,171,606. These figures do not include famine relief tax, Hk. Tls. 724,944, the collection of which by the Maritime Customs ceased on February 28th, 1922. Reduced to sterling, at an average rate of exchange of 3s. 9d., the 1922 collection comes to £10,933,952 as against £10,784,832 for the previous year, when the average rate of exchange was 3s. 11½d. Towards the total increase of 4.2 millions taels in 1922, import duties contributed 1.4 million, export duties 1.3 million, and tonnage dues somewhat less than 0.5 million. In the face of the very unsettled state of the country, these results again demonstrate the extraordinary vitality of foreign trade in China.

VALUE OF TRADE.

Net imports, i.e., gross imports less re-exports of foreign produce to foreign countries, were valued at Hk. Tls. 545,049,050, and exports of Chinese produce abroad totalled Hk. Tls. 654,591,593, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Hk. Tls. 908,725,439 and Hk. Tls. 601,255,537. There was accordingly an increase in the value of net imports of 38.9 million taels, and in the value of exports of 60.8 million taels. The total direct foreign trade of China in merchandise (treasure excluded) in 1922 thus came to Hk. Tls. 1,200,640,643, as against Hk. Tls. 1,507,377,076 in the preceding year, which represented a total of 24.7 million taels. It will be noticed from the above figures that the result of China's foreign trading has again been on the wrong side, the adverse balance for 1922 amounting to Tls. 290,000,000. The movement of treasure also showed an excess of imports amounting to Tls. 40,000,000, so that on these two accounts the unfavourable balance was not less than some Tls. 330,000,000.

The value of exports to Hongkong increased 17.1 million taels, while Singapore took fewer goods from China in 1922 to the value of 4.1 million taels. Imports from British India, on the other hand, advanced 7.8 million taels; but imports from Great Britain dropped 4.6 million taels, which is offset by an increase in exports to Great Britain of 7.6 millions. Imports from Germany continued to grow and were valued in 1922 at 24.7 million taels, as compared with 13.3 and 6.4 millions in 1921 and 1920 respectively. The value of imports from France came to 4.6 million taels, against 0.5 millions in the preceding year; exports to France, however, record a satisfactory increase of 10.8 million taels. Imports from Japan increased 21 million taels and have now reached 231 millions, which is nearly double the amount of the pre-war year 1913. Imports from the United States lost ground to the extent of 0.8 million taels, but exports to the United States were 97.6 million taels in 1922 as compared with 80.5 millions in 1921. It should be borne in mind that, owing to the fluctuation in the average gold value of the Haikuan tael, which in 1913 equalled 3s. 9½d., in 1921 3s. 11½d., and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE COTTON MILLS. PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

The following very interesting article is taken from the Bulletin circulated by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information:—

With the object of relieving the financial embarrassment of the cotton mills caused by business depression, the Shanghai Cotton Mill Owners' Association has submitted a petition to the Government, outlining its plan for floating a loan of Tls. 20,000,000 to be raised in China and abroad by organizing a special cotton syndicate and issuing debentures. The growing importance of the cotton trade in this country is pointed out in the petition by a brief review of the rapid development of the cotton industry in the past few years. In 1917 the total number of spindles in the different cotton mills in this country was about 700,000 and at present the figure has swollen to over 3,000,000. Likewise, the assets of the cotton mills in that year were valued at between Tls. 20,000,000 and Tls. 30,000,000 and at present the figure has reached Tls. 100,000,000. The growth of the cotton industry has improved the financial market and raised the scale of wages of the labourers.

The rise in the exchange rate of gold and the delay in the delivery of machinery by foreign firms, however, caused serious losses to the cotton mill owners, continues the petition. The civil strife in the country has been responsible for business stagnation and what crowned the hardships of the cotton mill owners was the failure of the cotton crops last year, which sent up the price of raw cotton to an unprecedented height and placed the cotton mills in a more difficult position than ever. If the cotton mills are allowed to remain in their present condition they will, in a year or so, be compelled to close and a large number of the half million mill workers now employed will be thrown out of employment. The presence of such an immense number of unemployed workers would constitute a serious menace to the peace and good order of the country.

A COTTON SYNDICATE.

In order to find means to relieve the difficulties of the cotton mills, the petitioners inform the Government that a cotton syndicate should be organized to raise funds to finance the cotton mills by issuing debentures, in Europe, America and the home market. Three advantages, they claim, can be derived from the organization of such a syndicate, namely: (1) the syndicate itself needs no current capital; (2) when the banking business of the syndicate is confined to the cotton mills alone, it is easy for the syndicate to watch and study the financial standing of its debtors and (3) that the syndicate will form a medium between the cotton mills which have surplus wealth to invest, and the mills which need capital.

The petitioners further inform the Government that their plan has been endorsed by foreign bankers and financiers but in order to put it into execution the Government is asked to exempt raw cotton from likin, and levy a special surtax of one tael on each bale of yarn, which surtax is to be used as security for the redemption of the debentures. The management of the cotton mills which make use of the loan proceeds for their capital will be subject to the supervision of the syndicate so as to secure early repayment. Loans made to the mills by the syndicate will be redeemable by yearly instalments. The syndicate on receipt of such repayments from the debtor mills will use the proceeds to redeem debentures. According to the plan, the entire amortization of the Tls. 20,000,000 loan covered by the debentures will be completed in eighteen years. The Government is requested to guarantee the redemption of the loan, because when it is secured on Government revenue, its credit will be enhanced in the eyes of the public and the issue of the debentures will be facilitated.

The question has received the attention of the authorities in the Government, who brought it up for discussion at one of the recent Cabinet meetings. The decision thus far reached on the question is that it should be referred to the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce and the Suifu-chu to be considered conjointly.

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In 1922 3s. 9d., an entirely different aspect may be presented by a country's trade relationship with China when the tael values are converted into the currency of the country concerned.

IMPORTS.

Although the value of net foreign imports during 1922 showed an increase of Hk. Tls. 38,627,211 over 1921, owing to the fall in exchange the total in sterling was £1,903,954 below the 1921 figure. This improvement in the total import values is satisfactory as far as it goes. In considering the figures and volume of goods imported into China, however, it behoves one to remember the fact that, owing to the special conditions in which trade is carried on by foreign importation houses, who as a rule do not sell direct to the people, but dispose of the goods to Chinese dealers or middlemen, the quantities shown in the Customs statistics of trade do not necessarily imply that all commodities enumerated have found buyers and been absorbed by the country or even been taken delivery of by the dealers. Large stocks of all sorts of articles at the treaty ports testify that such is unfortunately not the case, and although it is gratifying to be able to say that stocks are gradually being disposed of the disturbed state of large potential purchasing districts in the interior necessarily acts detrimentally in this direction. As regards values, it should be remarked that, owing to the downward tendency of prices, especially during the early part of the year, a decreased total value assigned to a certain article does not per se connote a decreased volume of trade in the goods concerned.

(To be continued.)

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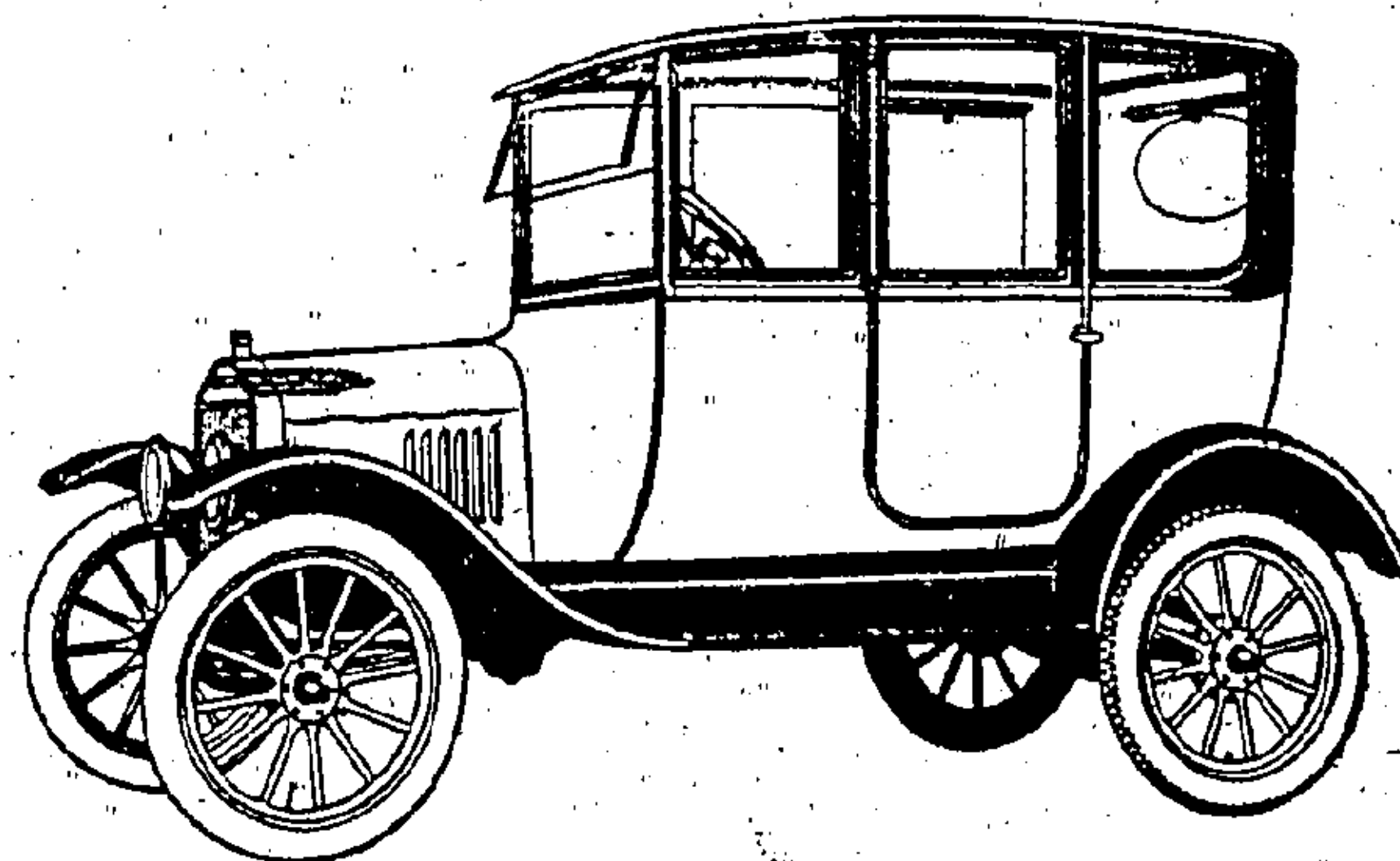
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THE CHINA HOUSE FRAUDS.
THE EVIDENCE OF THE DEFEND-
ANT HAYNES.

In the trial of Enever, Bennett and Haynes and in connection with the "China House" frauds, the defendant L. E. Haynes, who was a resident for a time in Hongkong gave evidence denying the charges. He stated that he went to the Federated Malay States and became a rubber planter. Later he was appointed the managing director of a company, but owing to the slump a receiver was appointed. He then went to China, where he met a number of Chinese merchants. He came to the conclusion that there was a great need for an organisation in England similar to that in America for assisting direct trade between this country and China. Two days after he returned to England he met Enever, who asked him to call at China House, Knightsbridge. He went to Enever's office, and the defendant then declared that he was responsible for the Anglo-Burma flotation, out of which he and his friends had made £200,000, but that was nothing compared to what he was going to make out of Chinese business. Enever referred particularly to the Anglo-Chinese Trust and Mercantile Corporation, of which the Earl of March was said to be chairman. A great deal of business seemed to be going on at the office.

During his first interview with Enever a countless rank up on the telephone and another countless called at the office. Later witness was appointed as secretary to Humphrey and Deenan, and at that time he believed that it was an honest and straightforward concern. Shortly after he went to China House he decided to start the Sino-British Trade Association to encourage trade between this country and China. He devoted practically the greater part of his time to the work of the association. Enever was impressed with the association, as he hoped that it would result in China House being the headquarters for Chinese affairs in this country.

On the resumption, on April 24th, Haynes, who was in the witness-box the preceding day, was further examined. He said the rent of the offices at Knightsbridge was, he understood, about £500 per annum for the first and £600 for the second year. He left on August 23rd. During the time he was there he had nothing whatever to do with Humphrey and Deenan.

Witness first began to think that there was something wrong with Humphrey and Deenan, when he went downstairs one day and saw two or three cables from people connected with the company, and who were apparently stranded in China. He went into Mr. Williams's office and spoke to him about it, but Mr. Williams said that this matter was nothing compared with the writs which the company were receiving. In fact, he said they were inundated with writs.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—During the interval a moderate business has been effected chiefly in white and light dyed fancy goods. No sales are reported of grey or white Shirtings but clearances are somewhat better. Manchester is closed for the usual Whitsuntide recess and reopens on Monday, the 28th instant.

Cotton.—Yarn.—There is practically no change as regards the volume of business done. Limited sales are being effected at continued decline in prices, these being below replacing costs. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$160 to \$188. No. 12s at \$165 to \$194. No. 16s at \$190 to \$205. No. 20s at \$175 to \$204. Arrivals 3,500 bales. Shipments nil. Sales 1,500 bales. Unsold stock 16,000 bales. Bargains 7,000 bales.

Woolens.—There is no change to report.

Raw Cottons.—No business has been reported and quotations are purely nominal.—Indian descriptions at \$24 to \$29. Chinese staple at \$37 to \$44.

Metals.—A few small sales reported but market very dull.

Flour, Market Report.—Stock: about 700,000 sacks. Market dull. Quotations: American Patent, \$3.75 per sack; American Straight, \$2.95 per sack; American Cut Off, \$2.95 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$2.95 per sack.

Sugar.—Market quiet.

Saltpetre.—Canton troubles gave miserably paralysed our market.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN'S STATEMENT.

The statement made by the Governor of Queensland, Sir Matthew Nathan recently was addressed to railwaymen at the Ipswich workshops. His Excellency urged the danger of Japan's population over-sweeping Australia and the need of immigration. Sir Matthew emphasised that he did not mean that the Japanese intended aggressive action, but when Japan became too full its people must spill over. British people had an outlet through emigration, and the Japanese were seeking one. Australia would be filled, he said, from one source or other in the lifetime of the younger members of his audience.

SPORT.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

THE FINAL RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, May 26th.

The last day of the Osaka Olympic sports was favoured with glorious weather. Throughout the six days a fine spirit of sportsmanship has prevailed, and, while no world records were broken, practically all the Far Eastern records were smashed.

Out of seven championships Japan has won three; namely, the track and field, swimming and tennis events. The Philippines have also secured three; basketball, volleyball and baseball. China has secured one only, football.

The disposition of the Emperor's trophy was discussed by the committee, and at the distribution of prizes, which took place in the Public Hall, it was awarded to Japan.

The Chinese Minister's Trophy was awarded to the Chinese football players. The Japanese Foreign Minister's Trophy was awarded to the Japanese tennis players.

Baron Fujita's Trophy was awarded to the Philippine basketballers; and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Trophy was awarded to the Philippine baseball players.

The Chinese athletes are proceeding home to-morrow, owing to the impending school examinations and their inability to find accommodation on steamers leaving later. The officials, however, will remain in order to attend the various entertainments.

Following are the various results as forwarded by Reuter's agency:—

SWIMMING RESULTS.

Open 500 Metres Relay Swim, final:—Japan 1st, Philippines 2nd. Time: 10mins. 52secs.

Open 100 Metre Back-stroke, final:—Ueda, Ogi, Nozuka, Ishida (Japan). Time: 1min. 30.3-secs.

Open 100 Metre Back-stroke for ladies, final:—Iriye 1st, Nimura 2nd, Sakurai 3rd (Japan). Time: 1min. 51.2-secs.

50 Metres Open Swim for ladies, final:—Iimura 1st, Nagai 2nd. Time: 33.3-secs.

Open 50 metres, final:—Olsen 1st, Onoda 2nd. Time: 28.2-secs.

Open 100 metres, final:—Iriye 1st, Onoda 2nd. Time: 65secs.

100 Metres Ladies' Breast-stroke, final:—Fust 1st, Sugie 2nd. Time: 1min. 30.2-secs.

400 metres, open, final:—Miyabata 1st, Isobe 2nd. Time: 5min. 48.2-secs.

200 metres swim for ladies, open, final:—Iimura 1st, Nagai 2nd. Time: 3mins. 31.3-secs.

200 metres breast-stroke:—Isida (Japan) 1st, Hidesono (Philippines) 2nd. Time: 3mins. 11.1-secs.

200 metres Relay swim:—Japan beat Philippines.

Water Polo:—Kobe Foreign Residents beat the Japanese Team by 3 to 0.

TENNIS.

Tennis Doubles, final:—The Japanese, Abe and Kawazuma beat the Philippines, Aragon brothers, 6-2, 6-8, 1-6, 6-3, 6-7.

In the singles, Harada (Japan) beat Tyao Ching Hwe (China) 6-4, 6-1, 7-5.

Toba (Japan) beat Ng Sze Kwong 6-1, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3. Tyao Ching Hwe abandoned his match against Toba, and Ng Sze Kwong abandoned his match against Harada. The Japanese were consequently declared the winners, and thus secured the Tennis Championship.

TRACK AND FIELD GAMES.

In the Decathlon, Taduran (Philippines) scored 5,212 points; Escamada (Philippines) 5,004 points; Masuda (Japan) 4,995 points; Sato (Japan) 4,993 points.

In the Full Marathon of 26 miles 385 yards, Mori (Japan) won in 2 hours 58mins. Hasegawa, Hamada and Mori (all Japan) finished in the order named.

High Jump:—Ico (Philippines) 1st, 1.75 metres; Zorrilla (Philippines) 2nd, 1.75 metres.

Basketball:—The Philippine team beat Tokyo Y.M.C.A. by 67 to 19.

Putting the 16lb Shot:—Roa (Philippines) 1st, distance 11.05 metres. Nimura (Japan) 2nd.

Hammer throw:—Surumaru (Japan) 1st, distance 35.70 metres. Asaka (Japan) 2nd.

Baseball, final:—Philippines beat Japan by 4 to 0.

In the Volleyball International Open Tournament for Ladies, the Kanto team (Japan) beat the Chinese by 42 to 16.

The track and field games are all finished. The points gained are as follows:—

Japan 138
Philippines 90
China 7

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

HONGKONG PUTS UP A GOOD SCORE.

MR. D. SUMMERS' FINE SHOOTING.

After a lapse of nine years, a Far Eastern Interport Shooting Match, is being held this year, in which teams from Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang are competing. According to the rules, the shooting has to take place between the 15th April and the 31st inst. in the various ports to which the teams belong, and the team with the highest aggregate score is declared the winner.

The Hongkong shoot took place on Saturday afternoon at the Taikoo range, a team of 12 of the best shots in the Colony taking part—the best ten scores counting. Out of a possible aggregate of 1,050 points Hongkong secured 956. This is considered a really good score, and the Hongkong men think they have good prospects of pulling off the Interport match. The score works out at 95.6 per man for the best ten scores out of a possible 105. It is the highest interport score that Hongkong has made for many years past and a win for the local men just now would do much to revive the flagging interest in rifle shooting in the Colony, which Corporal E. Goodman, winner of the Alexandra Cup at Bixley last year, described, on Saturday as being at its lowest ebb.

Owing to the lapse of time years there has been a complete change of team from that which competed for Hongkong in 1914. Very few of the old shots are now left in the Colony. One or two have died and others have gone back to the old country for good.

Conditions for Saturday's shoot were on the whole good, though the brilliant sunshine made shooting at the 200 yards target a little uncomfortable. As regards the 500 yards and 600 yards range conditions were better, a little more shade being afforded. The highest score for the team was put up by Mr. C. Summers of the Taikoo Rifle Club. He scored 102 out of a possible 150. In the 200 yards he only dropped one point out of a possible 35. At the 500 yards he secured the possible, and at the 600 yards he was only two points under possible. Mr. R. Goodman, who was unfortunately counted out, had hard luck. By mistake he aimed at the wrong target and got a "bull." According to the rules he lost 5 points by so doing. He was not up to his usual form throughout the match, and his usual steadiness was doubtless affected by the anxiety he has been feeling regarding the serious illness of his daughter, who is at present in the French Hospital.

The following gentlemen acted as umpires for the day:—

Hongkong.—Lieut. Col. Bird, D.S.O. (Defence Corps).

Singapore.—Major Murdoch (Defence Corps).

Penang.—Lieut. V. E. Benke (King's Regiment).

Shanghai.—Capt. Collins (King's Regiment).

Lieut. F. C. Ayen and Lieut. V. E. Benke officiated in the butts and Lieut. Col. Bird, Major Murdoch and Capt. Collins at the firing point.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, the newly elected President of the Rifle League, was present at the match and, at the conclusion of the shooting, congratulated the Hongkong men on their magnificent score. He also expressed an earnest desire to help along the Rifle League in every possible way.

Corpl. F. Goodman (Captain of the Team) in replying, thanked the officers who had so kindly officiated and the president for his offer of assistance. Speaking on behalf of the team, he regretted that rifle shooting in Hongkong was at its lowest ebb. He attributed the cause of this to the fact that the Volunteer Defence Corps had not a range of their own. Whenever any of the members desired to shoot they had to depend on the courtesy of another Club. They hoped the Government, in the very near future, would try and provide a range for them. If this were done it would do much to revive the flagging interest in rifle shooting generally in Hongkong.

The following are the scores:—

	200	500	600	Total
Mr. C. Summers	34	36	33	102
Mr. L. Gill, Royal Naval Yard	33	23	33	89
Mr. S. Parke, H.M.S. Titania	23	34	32	89
Mr. F. Goodman, Defence Corps	31	32	33	96
Mr. D. Bone, Taikoo R.C.	31	33	32	96
Mr. L. Wallace, Taikoo R.C.	30	32	33	95
Mr. McGeigan, Royal Naval Yard	32	33	30	95
Mr. D. Reid, Chartered Bank	34	33	27	94
Mr. I. Swan, Taikoo R.C.	32	30	30	92
Mr. N. L. Radikon, Defence Corps	32	28	30	90
Totals	322	321	313	956

Counted out:—

Mr. R. Goodman, Defence Corps	27	33	27	87
Mr. A. Pritchard, Naval Yard	31	25	21	77

TENNIS LEAGUE.

"A" DIVISION.

UNIVERSITY P. R.C.

Playing on the University ground on Saturday in the "A" Division of the Hongkong Tennis League, the Indian Recreation Club defeated the University quite comfortably by 81 games to 18. Scores:—

O. and H. D. Ramjahn (I.R.C.) beat Redmond and Roffey, 8-3; beat Foster and Soo, 10-1; beat Au and Wong, 11-0.

S. D. and S. H. Inmail (I.R.C.) beat Redmond and Roffey, 7-4; beat Foster and Soo, 8-3; beat Au and Wong, 10-1.

S. A. and A. L. Ramjahn (I.R.C.) beat Redmond and Roffey, 6-3; beat Foster and Soo, 10-1; beat Au and Wong, 11-0.

"B" DIVISION.

I.R.C. v. C.S.C.C.

Playing at home on Saturday in the "B" Division of the Hongkong Tennis League, the Indian Recreation Club beat the Civil Service Cricket Club by 61 games to 38. Scores:—

O. Inmail and D. Ramjahn (I.R.C.) beat Stroud and Smith, 7-4; beat Luck and Clear, 7-4; beat Deakin and Hollidge, 9-2.

E. Arculli and J. Akker (I.R.C.) beat Stroud and Smith, 7-4; beat Luck and Clear, 7-4; beat Deakin and Hollidge, 6-5.

S. A. Hussain and G. Mohamed (I.R.C.) lost to Stroud and Smith, 5-3; beat Luck and Clear, 6-5; beat Deakin and Hollidge, 7-4.

LAWN BOWLS.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

Saturday's league games resulted in two wins for the home teams and two for the visitors. The Kowloon Dock, and Taikoo No. 2 were again successful, this time disposing of the C.S.C.C. and Craigengower respectively. These two successful teams have not lost a match and head the league table with six points each. Taikoo No. 1 and the Kowloon Bowling Green Club come next in the league table with four points each. Both these teams have lost one match each.

On Saturday they played away and won against the K.C.C. and the Police respectively.

Scores:—

TAIKOO NO. 2 v. CRAIGENGOWER.
Played at Taikoo, the home team winning by 63 points to 46. Scores:—

TAIKOO NO. 2:—
H. Dinnen
S. Amery
J. A. Sloan
D. Morrison (S) 13
Greener (S) 10

CRAIGENGOWER:
Green
Sloan
MacLellan
MacLellan (S) 25
Bradbury (S) 18

Total 63 Total 46

KOWLOON DOCK v. C.S.C.C.
Played at Kowloon Dock, the Dock team winning by 75 points to 29. Scores:—

KOWLOON DOCK:
C.S.C.C.:—
Hall
Cullip
Alderman
Gow (S) 21
Lamble (S) 12

J. T. Brow
Grig
Gourlay
S. Gray (S) 20
A. B. Allan (S) 14

Johnston
Duncan
Hedley
R. Lapsley (S) 25
Stanley (S) 11

Total 75 Total 29

PLAYED AT THE KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB ON SATURDAY, THE VISITORS WINNING BY 70 POINTS TO 45. Scores:—

TAIKOO NO. 1:
K.C.C.:—
Chatterton
Davis
H. Stephens
J. Gilson (S) 10
Russell (S) 26

Nicholls
A. Davidson
J. Hyde
McMurtrie (S) 20
Ferguson (S) 27

R. Abraham
J. Tacchi
H. Overy
A. C. Pile (S) 15
Wetherston (S) 17

Total 45 Total 70

POLICE v. L.S.G.C.
Played on the Police ground, the visitors winning by 82 points to 43. Scores:—

POLICE:
L.S.G.C.:—
Grimmett (S) 13
W. Russell (S) 29

A. Clerk (S) 14
O. R. Edwards (S) 26
W. Gerrard
16
W. Crawford (S) 27

Total 43 Total 82

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon Dock	2	2	0	6
Taikoo No. 2	2	2	0	6
K.B.G.C.	2	2	1	4
Taikoo No. 1	2	2	1	4
K.C.C.	3	1	2	2
Police	3	1	2	2
Craigengower	3	0	3	0
C.S.C.C.	3	0	3	0

RENTS ORDINANCE

PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDING BILL.

EFFECT OF THE MEASURE.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* is published a draft bill to amend the Rents Ordinance, 1922, which it is intended to introduce in the Legislative Council on May 31st. The objects and reasons are given as follows:

1. The object of this bill is to make certain amendments in the Rents Ordinance, 1922. Ordinance No. 14 of 1922. It is proposed to extend that Ordinance for another year from the 30th June. This will be done by a resolution under section 19 of that Ordinance.

2. Section 2 (b) (i) of the principal Ordinance excluded furnished houses and furnished flats from the scope of the Ordinance. The main reason for this exclusion was that the compensation introduced by the Ordinance would be too difficult to ascertain or fix the standard rent. The effect of this clause of the bill is to extend to premises let as a furnished hotel or a furnished boarding house, the principle of excluding furnished premises which had already, after discussion, been adopted in the principal Ordinance. The opportunity has been taken of making it clear that the exclusion of furnished premises applies only when the premises were bona fide let as such.

3. Section 2 (b) (ii) of the principal Ordinance provided that a lessee of a domestic tenement who occupies a portion of the tenement himself and who sublets other portions to be regarded as the tenant in respect of his immediate lessee. This was intended to prevent any claim by a landlord to turn out his tenant on the ground that the tenant was occupying only a part of the tenement. Section 15 of the principal Ordinance provides that if the interest of the lessee of a domestic tenement at comes to an end, his sub-lessee becomes a tenant of his lessor. For example, A lets a house to B, and B sublets certain floors to C and D. B fails to pay his rent and is turned out. C and D become tenants of their respective lessors under A. It may be that C occupies only a portion of his floor and sublets other portions. It seems obvious that when B drops out, C should also be able to resist any attempt by the landlord to turn him out on the ground that he occupies only a portion of his tenement, which is a single floor in his case. Accordingly, clause 3 of the bill proposes to give to such sub-tenant the protection which was given to B by section 2 (b) (i). It is also arguable that section 2 (b) (ii) stands alone, giving this protection to C, but it is also arguable that it does not.

4. Clause 4 of the bill corrects an obvious mistake in section 2 (b) of the principal Ordinance. The Rents Ordinance are not concerned with the collection of any rents which became due before the passing of the original Rents Ordinance, Ordinance No. 14 of 1922.

5. Clause 5 of the bill amends section 4 (1) (b) of the principal Ordinance by requiring that any notice to quit by the tenant must be in writing, so that the landlord cannot recover possession on a mere verbal notice to quit given by the tenant. This is to avoid disputes which might arise as to whether a notice had been given.

6. Section 4 (1) (b) of the principal Ordinance provides that an owner cannot recover possession of a domestic tenement if he intends to reconstruct the domestic tenement to such an extent as to make it technically a "new building." It is often difficult for the lessee to ascertain whether the intended reconstruction will have the effect of making the building a new building. Paragraph (b) of clause 7, therefore, proposes to provide that with the three months' notice to quit the lessor must also serve a copy of a certificate from the Building Authority to the effect that such intended reconstruction would have the effect of making the building a new building within the meaning of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1908. Clause 7 also proposes to omit from section 4 (1) (b) the references to "pulling down," because in general the only justification for pulling down is reconstruction. Dangerous buildings can be dealt with under Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, and any exceptional cases not involving danger can be dealt with under section 24 of the principal Ordinance.

7. Clause 7 of the bill adds a subsection which is taken from section 10 (2) of the English Act of 1920, 10 and 11 Geo. V, c. 17, which provides that the expiration of the Rents Ordinance shall not enable a lessor to recover any tenement which he could not have recovered during the continuance of the Ordinance, and that it shall not prevent a lessee from recovering any sum which he could have recovered during the continuance of the Ordinance.

8. Section 21 of the principal Ordinance provides that a reconstruction notice to quit under section 4 (1) (f) binds the sub-lessee as well as the lessee. If this were not the law, a lessor might be kept out of property for a long time. In the first place he does not always know who the sub-lessee are. In the second place, the lessor may go on sub-letting up to the very end of the three months period, so that at the end of that period the lessor might have to serve another notice. This might go on indefinitely. The principal Ordinance, however, failed to take the next step, i.e., to provide expressly that an order for possession obtained on a reconstruction notice should also be binding on the sub-lessee. It is arguable that it is also binding. It is not. Clause 8 of the bill, therefore, provides that any order for possession even on a reconstruction notice shall be binding on the sub-lessee. To avoid hardship which might be caused to the sub-lessee if they were unaware of the reconstruction notice and the proceedings for possession, power is given to the Court to suspend temporarily the execution of any order for possession against any particular sub-lessee. Besides avoiding hardship due to surprise this provision would also give an opportunity for a sub-lessee to come in and show cause against the order if he thought that he had any local ground for not doing so.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OBITUARY.

MR. T. W. ROBERTSON.

News has reached the Colony by cable of the death of Mr. T. W. Robertson, who for twenty-five years was Superintendent of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, and Superintendent of the Star Ferry Company. Mr. Robertson retired only about a year ago, and settled at Victoria, British Columbia. The sad news has come as a great shock to his many friends of the Colony, for Mr. Robertson, whose age was about 60, was regarded as a man of strong constitution and likely to live many years to enjoy the ease and retirement he had earned. He was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who had known him during his long residence in the Colony and the deepest sympathy is felt with the widow and family in their unexpected bereavement.

DR. A. G. PARROTT, OF SHANGHAI.

The death occurred suddenly, last week, of Dr. A. G. Parrott, who for many years had been one of the best known medical practitioners in Shanghai. For the past two days, prior to his death, Dr. Parrott had been confined to bed, but latterly his condition had improved to such an extent that his relatives had every reason to hope for a complete recovery. Unfortunately this was not the case, and becoming suddenly worse, he passed away within a very short time. The deceased was a native of Suffolk, and was held in the utmost respect by all. He was 67 years of age, and had been for a long time in China.

MR. E. T. RIVERO, OF SHANGHAI.

Officers of the mercantile marine in Eastern waters will regret to hear of the death of Mr. E. T. Rivero, formerly shipping clerk at H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai. The late Mr. Rivero was a Spanish subject, born at Nungpo on June 22nd, 1864. So long ago as June, 1881, he became a clerk in the shipping office at H.M. Consulate-General, where he remained until his retirement on pension on October 15th, 1922. He was the recipient on retirement of several presentations—proof that though not a British subject, he had always identified himself with British interests and proved himself a capable and trustworthy servant of the British Government.

REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF \$16,000.

During the voyage of the s.s. *Shantung* to Hongkong \$16,000 in bank notes disappeared from a small box addressed to the Wing Tak Bank, No. 203, Queen's Road Central. According to a letter received by the bank from Tai Tak Cheung Bank, Ningpo Road, Shanghai, a representative had been despatched with the box. The letter contained a request asking the Hongkong firm to take delivery of the consignment on arrival of the ship. The sub-manager of the Hongkong firm went on board the ship and saw the box in the strong room. To all appearances it was in good order but on being opened it was found to contain nothing but waste paper. The fork of the Shanghai Bank had also disappeared.

CIRCUS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Further news to hand of the fire which occurred at Nagpur goes to show that Bostock's Royal Indian Circus was completely destroyed. The fire broke out in the big tent at eight o'clock, just as the evening's performance was about to begin. The audience was got out without difficulty, and all the animals, numbering nearly a hundred, were moved from the ground in safety. The dressing tent with its contents escaped, being situated some distance from the main tent, but all the chairs and other seating accommodation, trapeze bars and ropes, carpets, flags, band instruments and all the other paraphernalia that go to make up a circus equipment, was destroyed. The total loss being estimated at close upon a lakh of rupees. The main tent, which was one of the largest ever seen in India, only reached Calcutta from England four months ago, and was first used at the opening performance on the Wellesley-street ground the week before Christmas. It is not known when the Company will be able to reopen. They possess an auxiliary tent, but the loss of furniture, band instruments, banners, etc., will be difficult to replace. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

9. Clause 9 of the bill proposes to add to the principal Ordinance, a new section 23, which provides that if a lessor gives an invalid reconstruction notice to quit he shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 unless he can prove that he was acting bona fide throughout.

10. Clause 10 is a technical saving which provides that when the principal Ordinance is extended by resolution of the Legislative Council it will be extended with the amendments made in it by this Ordinance.

THE BANDIT OUTRAGE.
LETTERS FROM CAPTIVES.

Mrs. Rowlett has received several communications from her husband, (Mr. R. H. Rowlett, of Reiss & Co., Tientsin), who is still held by the bandits. The following is an extract from one of them:

We had quite a march yesterday and I am inclined to believe they will keep us here till the end of the negotiations. The doctor is here and his messenger is going down in a few minutes. We are all well except Masao, who has had heart trouble.

This is a temple nestled right up in the mountains. There is plenty of shade and a wonderful view down the valley. We are about 4 hours from Tsaochuang where the Relief Committee and the Diplomatic people are staying.

This is a branch line from Linchong on the Tientsin Railway. The weather is fine and we have received a certain amount of reading matter. In my party there is a Mr. Smith, a tourist, Major Pinger, a Solomon from Shanghai, a member of a Frenchman from Shanghai, and a returned student (a Cambridge man) named C. Chang, and we are maintaining a certain amount of military discipline in the running of things.

Our guards are fairly decent fellows and do lots of things for us in exchange for odds and ends of cloth. We lack a queer lot with our wonderful assortment of garments and our unshaven faces. We are keeping up our spirits and hoping to get news of release.

WESTERN COMFORT, ORIENTAL APATHY.

Mr. J. B. Powell, of Shanghai, one of the captives, quoted by Reuter's Times, Huang sheng, said:

"It has been very interesting to note the difference between the foreign and Chinese camps in adapting themselves to conditions. In the white camp we have Mexicans, Americans, British, French, Italians, Jews and Christians, Protestants and Catholics, and as soon as we are dumped into a new camp we immediately get organized without much conflict and proceed to make ourselves comfortable."

"The Chinese, on the other hand, drop when they are dumped and do absolutely nothing to provide themselves with either food or comforts. They simply give up and accept what is given them whether it is food or comfort. It also seems surprising to us that the Chinese in the outside have done nothing to send in either food or clothing for the Chinese captives who are suffering severely for both."

MAROONED ON THE SUMMIT OF PAOTZUKU.

Writing after being taken to the top of Paotzuku, Mr. Solomon says:

"They started us off at 4 p.m., and it is hell. You climb a mountain that is 1,500 feet high, and it is just like scaling the Woolly-bush. At the top it is terrible, only covers about two acres, and all covered with dirty digouts. The three of us live in one, there are about 40 or 50 Chinese prisoners here, mostly children."

Mr. Smith also refers to Mr. Solomon and Major Pinger and Allen being sent to the top of the mountain. Medicine and food have been sent to them. Mr. Smith refers to a promise made by the band chief that he will be released the first time anyone sent down to the station, and he expressed a wish that the Chinese who have been acting as interpreters should be allowed to come with him. Mr. Smith said that he was willing to pay his ransom.

THE FOREIGNERS MUST ACT.

DR. MORTENS ON CAPTIVES' DEADLY PREDICAMENT.

Dr. H. Mortens, the German physician who visited Mr. Musso in the bandit camp and who spent some time at Linchong has made the following statement:

"The men are fairly well, all except Musso who suffers from the effects of the hardships he has had to undergo. But condition of the captives will undoubtedly become very serious if they are exposed for any length of time on the top of Paotzuku, which is a perfect hell. The place is barren, uninhabited, impracticable, and communications are difficult. It will make the problem of supplies almost unmanageable. Water is stored in a few Chinese pots and when that water is used up it is not certain that the bandits will be able to get sufficient quantities up there to provide adequately for themselves and the captives. The bandits, however, are treating the captives as kindly as is possible under the circumstances. They maintain a strong discipline, and food and provisions sent for the foreigners are not touched."

As to the release of the men, I can say this frankly. The bandit chief told me that he will not accept any promises from the Chinese Government or from local Chinese authorities. They broke their promises to him once and he cannot afford to have them broken again. He must have foreign assurances that any promises made will be kept and he will detain the captives until such a time as he has foreign assurances. This point is definite, and the Chinese cannot solve the problem without foreign assistance."

I believe that the two Catholic priests would be able to make satisfactory arrangements with the bandits were it not for the jealousies of the Chinese commanders. General Ho Feng Yu refuses to withdraw his troops for financial reasons. Tsuchun Tien fears to withdraw his troops because they have not been paid for 10 months and to take them to Tientsin might be dangerous to the Tsuchun. Also some of the other Chinese military men are interfering and making the situation more confused."

"I want to make two issues clear: If the men are exposed on the top of Paotzuku they will suffer from natural causes. Bandits insist on foreign assurances. Therefore, the foreigners must act. Foreign pressure must be exerted to save the captives. The captives themselves favour the sending of a military expedition for their relief. I have spoken to many of them and they are in favour of just."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW PULPIT DEDICATED AT UNION CHURCH.

"THE MODERN SERMON."

A new pulpit and communion table presented with new furniture for the minister's vestry, by the Ladies Committee of Union Church, were dedicated yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce offered the dedicatory prayer.

In his sermon, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald dealt with the place of preaching in the ordinances of religion, defending the importance given to the sermon amongst Presbyterian and Independent communions. In the course of his remarks Mr. Macdonald spoke of the contradictory requirements that the modern sermon is expected to fulfil in the following passage:—

"The modern sermon is to be full, instructive, edifying, sustaining, yet not more than twenty minutes long. It is to abound in matter and allusions fitted to impress the highly cultured, yet within the comprehension of the simplest and youngest. It must be elevated yet familiar; grave yet sparkling; combining the seriousness of an apostolic epistle with the smartness of the new journalism. It is to deal effectively with modern speculation, yet contain nothing which might disturb the faith of the least sophisticated. It is to tackle everyday practical life, yet never forsake a lofty spiritual level. In short, it would seem as though all the tangled ends and contradictions of human life and thought have to be brought together in the modern sermon and be straightened out without anybody's susceptibility being hurt in the process."

In the evening, Mr. Macdonald marked the completion of 37 years of preaching by some interesting reminiscences of his ministerial career.

AMERICA'S MEMORIAL DAY AT CANTON.

On Memorial Day, May 30th, the American community of Canton will join in an impressive and unique ceremony, says a correspondent. In the morning the ceremonies at Macao Fort, White Cloud Mountain and Canton Christian College will be visited by members of Dedicating Committee. The late afternoon will be spent at Whampoa where it is hoped the entire community will join in a solemn tribute to those of their countrymen who have gone before. Rev. J. Stuart Kunkle will give the address, and members from the *Hellen* will fire a salute over the graves. It is peculiarly fitting that the service should be held at the last resting place of the first American Minister to China.

On Sunday, the 20th, the Locating Committee, headed by Mr. June A. Rabbit, and assisted by three representatives of Canton Post of the American Legion, made a preliminary survey of the mission cemetery near White Cloud Mountain, and that across from Macao Fort. A list was taken of all Americans buried in these places; a few of the inscriptions were almost indecipherable, while two or three stones had to be raised and turned over, having lain on their faces neglected, for many years.

AN OPIUM MONOPOLY IN KWANGTUNG.

PROPOSED TRAFFIC WITH FUKIEN.

A circular has been issued by the Anti-Opium and Anti-Gambling Association of Kwangtung and sent to the Canton Education Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly and other bodies.

It states that Dr. Sun Yat Sen since coming to Canton has been employing every possible means to raise funds such as by selling public properties and by putting heavy taxes on gambling.

It goes on to say that now, an opium monopoly has been suggested by Yieh Kung Tao and is now in course of being put into operation. He and several traders are said to have formed this opium monopoly with a capital of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. They are reported to be using a special steamer to transship opium from Haifen, Fukien.

The circular states that several hundred thousand dollars will be derived monthly from the opium traffic and that this will go to pay the military expenses. It says that will do great harm to Kwangtung, and debase the whole nation and it calls upon all true-hearted Kwangtung people to rise up and protest against this opium monopoly.

WORLD THEATRE.

A big story told simply and without wasting time is "Paid Back," a ten reel story in five reels, with some of the most famous players of the screen in the roles. It is the unusual story of a woman who paid an old debt in a new way—and found happiness in the most unexpected place. Tonight is the last showing of this romantic drama.

Tomorrow another fine picture, from Realart's is coming on the screen. "Al Virginia Courtship," is shown in the earlier scenes of the picture with a barbed little hoyden, a sort of little white Topsy, who keeps the whole plantation in an uproar and drives her guardians to distraction because she will not develop the dignity proper for a Southern belle.

Unless something of the sort happens the Chinese officials will continue to argue and bicker endlessly and meanwhile the men are exposed in one of nature's cruellest places. Something must be done before it is too late—and when I say too late I mean, not romantically, but as a practical man in my profession.

CALIFORNIAN VEGETABLES

Sugar Corn		No. 2 Size	per tin	.50
Succotash		" 2 "	" "	.70
Sauerkraut		" 2 "	" "	.60
Parsnips		" 2 "	" "	.50
Turnips		" 2 "	" "	.50
Celery en Branch		" 2 "	" "	1.35
Cabbage		" 2 1/2 "	" "	.45
Carrots		" 2 "	" "	.45
Brussel Sprouts		" 2 "	" "	.55
Lima Beans		" 2 "	" "	.85
Runner Beans		" 2 "	" "	.45
Beetroots		" 2 "	" "	.50
American Artichokes		" 2 "	" "	.55
French Artichokes...		" 1 "	" "	1.60
Marrowfat Peas		" 2 "	" "	.65
Pimientos		" 2 "	" "	.40
S. & W. Asparagus		" 2 1/2 "	" "	1.15

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE CATERING DEPARTMENT
OF
Café WISEMAN
is replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for
MOTORING & WALKING PICNICS
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PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS
LAUNCH AND YACHTING PICNICS.
Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks under expert European supervision.
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JUST RECEIVED A VERY SMART
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TRIMMED AND SEMI-TRIMMED HATS
VISIT OUR MAIN STORE IN
DES VŒUX ROAD
AND SEE THEM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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MOTOR BOAT, 25 feet, Perfect Condition. 9/12 "Universal" 4 Cylinder in block. Bosch Magneto, Reverse Gear. Exceptionally Well Fitted, Electric Light, Ice Boxes, Life Belts, Cushions, Window Curtains, Brasswork, Dinghy, etc., etc. [880]

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

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YANZHUO INSURANCES.
SELLERS OF COLONIAL DISPENSARIES.
H. & S. BANKS.
20 M. Y. SAN & COMPANY. [897]

JUTLAND DAY BALL

A CALICO BALL (in aid of the NAVY LEAGUE ENDOWMENT FUND, for the benefit of children whose fathers lost their lives at sea in defence of the Empire) will be held under the Patronage of Admiral Sir ARTHUR LEYSETER, K.C.B., on 31st MAY (JUTLAND DAY) at the CITY HALL, at 9.15 P.M. Tickets, \$5.00 Per Head (including Light Refreshments), obtainable at Messrs. MORTIMER & CO., ANDERSON MUSIC CO., and the HONGKONG HOTEL. [871]

TO BE LET

MODERN 3-Roomed FURNISHED COTTAGE at CHEUNG (Now for the Summer Months. Servants' Quarters detached. Garden.—Write C. c/o Daily Press. [897]

TO LET

OFFICES IN UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [169]

TO LET

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars. Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [682]

OFFICE WANTED

ONE LARGE ROOM OR TWO SMALLER ROOMS, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, Required, as Offices about June. Write "Z." Daily Press.

FOR SALE

"THE FALLS" No. 83, THE PEAK, built upon R.E.L. No. 28, having an Area of 89,700 Sq. Ft., in addition to Garden Lot 28 having Area of 16,400 Sq. Ft., and Open-air Swimming-bath.—Apply: WILKINSON & GRIST. [886]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By

PUBLIC AUCTION

IN ONE LOT

On THURSDAY, The 14th Day of June, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M. By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the term of 75 years from the 1st day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS Auctioneers. [187]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given of the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated

"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT" Subscription, paid advance, \$12 per annum, including Postage in any part of the world. etc.

INTIMATIONS

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"ALIPORE" carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo, for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1923. [860]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

THE S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 26th May, at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within 15 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th May, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—FURNES (FAR EAST), LTD., St. George's Building, Hongkong, 21st May, 1923. [864]

S.S. "ANGERS"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 29th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 2nd June, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENVIER Acting Agent. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1923. [873]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES for Company's Steamer "DIOMED" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 24th May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 30th May, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1923. [875]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, commencing 8.30 a.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure (Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS at \$5.00 each up to Friday, June 1st. The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present. [858]

HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG HIDE & LEATHER CO., LTD., will be held at 67/69, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of MAY, 1923, at 12 Noon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution namely:—

A. That \$1,658 of the unissued shares of \$10.00 be divided into 129,140 shares of \$4.00 each.
B. That the Capital of the Company be divided into two classes of shares namely 48,344 ordinary "A" shares of \$10.00 each and 129,140 ordinary "B" shares of \$4.00 each and that the provisions following in regard thereto have effect, that is to say:—

(1) The ordinary "A" shares aforesaid shall be those shares which are numbered 1 to 43,343 inclusive and one additional \$10.00 share which if and when issued shall be numbered 43,344.

(2) The ordinary "B" shares aforesaid shall be those unissued shares of \$4.00 each which when issued be numbered 43,345 to 177,485 inclusive.

(3) The said ordinary "B" shares shall as from the date or dates of issue fully paid rank equally with the said ordinary "A" shares as regards dividend transmissibility conference or rights to vote and distribution of assets in the event of winding up.

(4) If the Company shall be wound up the surplus assets shall be distributed as nearly as may be among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by them at the commencement of the winding up. But this clause is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

C. That the Articles of Association be amended by the deletion of clauses 107 and 128 thereof.
D. To consider the election of and to elect further Director or Directors.

By Order of the Board.
F. PEPPERELL, Acting Secretary. [845]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Bores—XE, XL, XN, XO.

WANTED—EUROPEAN and CHINESE, Live, Energetic and Enthusiastic Men, to act as INSURANCE BROKERS in Hongkong and South China. Apply to—SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of CANADA. [87]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road. [86]

SHAMEEN—TO LET, Four Roomed Flat, in British Consession, Facing Main Street, with Verandah, Private Bath-room, Kitchen, Servant's Quarters, Electric Lights and City Water Service, available from June 1st. Apply to Box No. X.P., c/o The Hongkong Daily Press. [55]

WANTED—One or Two Good CHINESE ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, Applicants to forward Samples of Penmanship and applications by Letter only to the HONGKONG REALTY and TRUST CO., LTD., Powell's Building, Des Vaux Road Central. [78]

WHAT IS EYE STRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, those muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 63, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly. Adv. [1101]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

An infallible remedy, affords immediate relief and effects a speedy cure.

Prices 50 cts. and \$1.00 Per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 87 YEARS.

BIRTHS

MANNABER.—At Hankow, on May 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. MANNABER, a son.

PARK.—At Shanghai, on May 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. E. PARK, a daughter.

REED.—At Shanghai, on May 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. HAMMOND REED, a daughter.

VILLAS.—At Shanghai, on May 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN VILLAS, a daughter.

WALKER.—At Shanghai, on May 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. E. WALKER, a son.

DEATHS

GOMES.—At her residence, No. 10, Macdonnell Road, on May 26th, 1923, Mr. MARIA FRANCISCA DE FIGUEIREDO GOMES, aged 33 years. [881]

PARROTT.—At Shanghai, on May 22nd, ALBERT GEORGE PARROTT, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), aged 67 years.

QUINCY.—At Shanghai, on May 20th, CATHERINE, beloved wife of WILLIAM QUINCY, aged 68.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 28TH, 1923.

A FIRST STEP TOWARDS FOREIGN CONTROL

There is a baffling vagueness about the Peking cable which informs us that an International Commission of Military experts has been appointed by the Diplomatic Corps to proceed to the scene of the bandit outrage "to investigate and report on the Military situation." The inefficiency of the military arrangements in the province of Shantung has been made clear to the whole world by the accounts of the bandit outrage. The Military Governor of Shantung has over a hundred thousand troops under his command, according to his own statement, while the Civil Governor controls a large police force and has also a body of what are called "precautionary troops." No one, therefore, will disagree with the deduction made by the Senators of Shantung in their interpellation to the Government that if there had not been gross negligence on the part of these high officials in the performance of their obvious duties such an outrage would never have occurred. They could not have been unaware of the existence of large bands of bandits, some of them over a thousand strong, and they had ample forces to check the activities of the bandits and to suppress their organisation. The Senators are demanding the instant dismissal and arrest of both the Military and Civil Governors pending a full inquiry into their responsibility. So far as this general aspect of the Military situation is concerned the finding of the International Commission of Military experts is not likely to differ very materially from the conclusions of the Senators of Shantung. But a belated recognition of these facts contributes nothing towards securing the release of the dozen foreign subjects and the hundred Chinese who were carried off into captivity by one of these gangs who wrecked the Peking Express nearly three weeks ago. The whereabouts of the captives are, perfectly well known, for one is occasionally liberated "on parole" in order to communicate to the Diplomatic Corps and the Peking Government authorities the terms on which the bandits are prepared to release their captives—terms which reduce Government to a farce. They are to be guaranteed not only immunity from punishment for their crime, but reward by enrolment into the army and the assignment of a specified area of military control. And, to crown it all, they demand that the terms shall be guaranteed by responsible foreigners—presumably the Diplomatic Corps. According to one of the Chinese reports they want the settlement "guaranteed" in the same way as Sir FRANCIS AGLEN acts as custodian of the domestic loan sinking funds. It is freely alleged that the outrage was committed with a political purpose. Whether the proposed settlement terms indicate the full extent of that political purpose there is nothing in the reports to clearly indicate, but this evidence of confidence in foreign guarantees, even in a bandit camp, reflects what we believe to be a steadily widening recognition among thinking Chinese that if the growing insecurity and turmoil in China is ever to be checked, it is only to be achieved by a wider extension of the principle of foreign control such as exists in the administration of the Customs. At the bottom of all the trouble in China is the inefficient governmental control of the national revenues and expenditures, and if the final outcome of the present discussions over the Lincheng outrage should be the consent of the Chinese Government to the institution of a system of control by an International Commission over the national revenues and expenditures generally of China, for a reasonable period of years, we are convinced—and there must be millions of thinking Chinese who are persuaded by the evidence which the Customs and the Salt Administrations already afford—that it would prove the salvation of China and the key to the solution of the many difficulties which stand in the way of unity, peace and prosperity. We believe there is a steadily growing sentiment in favour of such a step among the great commercial classes of China who seem either too indolent or too cowardly to exercise the power and authority which rightly belongs to them at a time when the peace, security, the prosperity and the dignity of the country are imperilled by so many manifestations of anarchy and chaos. They sooner the best elements in China devote their thought and energy to applying such a remedy for China's ills the better will it be for themselves, the country generally, and the world at large.

Mr. J. A. Plummer returned to the Colony yesterday from Shanghai.

In honour of the birthday of H.M. The Queen the Naval vessels in port "dressed ship" on Saturday.

The Hongkong and China Gas Co. has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. For the previous year the dividend was 7½ per cent.

Bribadier-General Pereira, has arrived in Hongkong en route to Yunnan to undertake a fresh journey in Western China.

A Congregation is to be held at the University of Hongkong on Friday, June 8th, for the purpose of Confering Degrees.

Mr R. C. Allen, joint agent in Peking of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has returned after a lengthy vacation, fully recovered in health.

Six cases of plague, 2 of diphtheria, 3 of enteric fever, and 1 of cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Medical Officer's return for Friday.

Mr. Emanuel E. Ellis, of Hongkong, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

On Friday night a Chinese deck hand on the s.s. *On Lee* was accidentally drowned whilst engaged in fixing up a life-boat on the boat deck.

Mr. E. G. Lummet was fined \$10 at the Magistrate's court, Saturday, by Mr. J. R. Wood, for failing to appear when his name was called for Jury service at a recent Coroner's enquiry.

The Manila Railway receipts for 1922, amounted to \$222,686 (against \$232,049 1921), including \$15,218 on exchange. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 3 p.c. on preference capital, leaving \$4,892 forward.

Said to have been in the last stages of destitution, a Chinese, living at No. 14, Reclamation Street, Yau-mut, jumped into the harbour with his three-year old son in his arms on Friday. They were both rescued.

Captain Ernest Stevenson, O.B.E., Royal Navy (retired) has been appointed to act temporarily as Financial Secretary to the Government of Weihaiwei, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. (Ltd.), for 1922 propose to pay total dividend and bonus of 22 p.c., including 3 p.c. already paid, transfer \$23,333 to reserve and renewal fund; \$25,355 to pension fund; and carry forward, \$209,701.

It is noted in a London contemporary, that while there were fewer wreaths than usual on the Beaconsfield statue in Parliament-square on April 10th, there was the usual big floral tribute hanging from the statue—that sent by representatives of the late R. E. Bellios, of Hongkong.

The South Manchurian Railway Administration is reorganising its staff with a view to securing greater efficiency. To this end it offered liberal retiring allowances to members of the Staff who had been long in the service of the Company, and were without prospect of further advancement, 838 persons availed themselves of the offer.

Another very old resident of Hongkong passed away on Saturday in the person of Mrs. Maria Francisca de Figueiredo e Gomes, who died at her residence, 10, Macdonnell Road, at the age of 55. Her husband, who had reached the same age, died in January last. She leaves a son (Mr. J. E. Gomes, of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.) and four daughters to mourn her loss.

The Chinese press, remarks the *N.C. Daily News*, is of the opinion that the boycott movement has been entirely successful in the Yangtze ports, at Wuhu particularly, where no Japanese merchandise is said to be obtainable. It is stated that a meeting of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday to consider taking further measures to induce local traders to join the movement. The gathering decided not to take definite action until two weeks hence, before which they will learn to what extent Chinese are holding stocks of Japanese goods.

The wedding of Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, jr., a son of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, and Miss Mary Allerton Cushman, daughter of Mr. Joseph Woods Cushman of 247 Fifth Avenue, took place recently in St. Thomas' Church, New York, the Rev. Dr. Richard Graham of Norwich, Conn., a cousin of the bride, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Schurman have taken a house at Bedford, N.Y., for the summer, and later will live in New York. The engagement was announced last autumn, when Miss Cushman was in Peking, a guest of the American Minister, and Mrs. Schurman. She returned to New York about two months ago. Mr. Schurman is a graduate of Cornell, class of 17, and of the Harvard Law School. He served in France as a captain in the 30th Infantry.

The old confidence trick seems to be coming into prominence once more. Two further cases were reported to the police on Friday. One of the victims, a married woman, was in Possession Street in the morning when she was accosted by two men. They told her the old tale about having just arrived from the interior and that they had just been fortunate in picking up a wad of banknotes. The rogues were prepared to pay a handsome reward to anybody who would take charge of the notes and change them into silver for them. They demanded that the woman, who had offered her services to the men, should give them some security and she parted with jewellery to the value of \$116. In exchange she was handed the wad of "notes." In the next street she discovered to her disappointment that the so-called wad of notes was only a roll of waste paper. The same evening another woman told a similar tale to the police. She had met the tricksters outside the Ka Shing Theatre and she had been induced to part with a pair of bangles worth \$76 together with a roll of pongee silk which had cost \$3.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)NEAR EASTERN CRISIS.
TURKS AND GREEKS AGAIN
QUARRELING.LONDON, May 26th.
A critical situation has arisen at Lausanne in consequence of a Greco-Turkish disagreement on the question of reparations.

The Greeks refused the Turkish demand for an indemnity, but offered to cede a strip of territory to Turkey which would facilitate direct Turkish-Bulgarian railway communication. Up to the present the Turks are not inclined to agree.

The seriousness of the situation is accentuated by the presence of five Greek divisions between Makri and Maritza, and also by the fact that the Greek Government is calling up further troops. Both sides are uttering threats.

BRITISH FLEET IN TURKISH
WATERS.

Reports from Malta state that the whole of the British Mediterranean fleet has been recently concentrated in Turkish waters.

TURKS AND GREEKS MORE
REASONABLE.LAUSANNE, May 26th.
The conciliatory attitude of the Turkish delegate, Rizaoglu, at today's political committee, and the absence of irritation, as between Turks and Greeks, is regarded as a brighter augury.

A number of questions, including the establishment of foreigners in Turkey were settled most amicably.

ALLIES HELP DISPUTANTS TO
REACH A SETTLEMENT.LAUSANNE, May 26th.
The dispute as regards Greece's reparations and liabilities to Turkey, which reached such an acute stage, was satisfactorily settled at a conference this afternoon between the Allies and the disputants. The settlement was based on the cession to Turkey of the Karagatch Triangle as reparations, but the details remain to be considered.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

LATER.
The Greco-Turkish Treaty will contain Greek recognition of responsibility for damage done in Asia Minor, while Turkey, in view of Greece's financial position will renounce the reparation claim.

The Karagatch Triangle ceded to Turkey includes the town of Karagatch and the railway between Karagatch and the Bulgarian frontier. There will also be a mutual restitution of ships captured since the Mudros Armistice.

M. Venizelos and Ismet Pascha shook hands at the conclusion of the negotiations. Turkey has authorised a statement that she intends to incorporate the Hague Convention in the Peace Treaty.

PROHIBITION CONTROVERSY.
THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN
JURISDICTION.WASHINGTON, May 26th.
The British Embassy has presented to the State Department a statement contending that, under international law, American jurisdiction only extends to cargo destined for importation into the United States. This in no wise permits of interference with either the physical mechanism or rations and stores on foreign vessels in American ports.

The foregoing statement conflicts with the Supreme Court's liquor decision, but it is understood that the State Department has found means for reconciliation by permitting foreign vessels to list wine rations as part of their medical stores.

PROTESTS FROM THREE OTHER
GOVERNMENTS.WASHINGTON, May 26th.
In addition to the British and Spanish written representations as regards the enforcement of prohibition on ships, three other Governments—France, Italy and Germany—have orally drawn attention to the "inconvenience" which will be caused to their commerce.POSITION IN THE RUHR.
A FIRE AND WATER
CONFLICT.

LONDON, May 26th.

According to advices from Berlin, a conflict in which fire and water contested for superiority as humanly employed weapons has occurred at Bochum. Three persons were killed and 33 wounded in the course of the struggle.

Communist strikers besieged the quarters of the fire brigade, the only available defence force in town, and demanded that they surrender their arms. The firemen refused, whereupon the Communists opened an offensive, using revolvers and throwing bricks.

The firemen responded energetically by playing a hose on the attackers, but the streams of water did not suffice to extinguish the latter's pugnacity. The firemen consequently resorted to revolvers and finally sallied forth and drove off the mob, taking prisoners fifteen.

Some hours later it was reported that the strikers had occupied the brigade headquarters, but they had not molested the firemen.

COMMUNIST DISTURBANCES
SPREADING.

LONDON, May 26th.

Telegrams from the Ruhr show that Communist disturbances are undiminished. They have spread to Essen, where the crowds looted the warehouses. Most of the shops are closed.

Similar scenes were enacted at Bochum, where order was restored by the fire-brigade.

On the other hand, order reigns at Gelsenkirchen and Dortmund, but the number of strikers at both places has increased.

FRENCH DESIRE TO REINFORCE
POLICE.

DUSSELDORF, May 26th.

A French semi-official message to the German Government has requested permission to despatch police reinforcements to a number of Ruhr towns. The request will be probably refused.

GERMAN COMPLAINT AGAINST
RHINELAND COMMISSION.

BERLIN, May 26th.

A semi-official message complains that the inter-allied Rhineland Commission has forbidden Herr Roehling, a member of the Saar Landestat to enter the occupied territory en route to Geneva. His mission was to lay the alleged grievances of Saar inhabitants before the League of Nations.

PECULIAR FRENCH ATTITUDE
TOWARDS COMMUNISTS.

BERLIN, May 26th.

Advices from Dusseldorf state that at a meeting of the executive of the Communist Workers' Council, held at Essen by permission of the French Authorities, it was decided to extend the strike movement throughout Westphalia and also along the right bank of the Rhine.

GERMAN RAILWAYMAN EXECUTED.

DUSSELDORF, May 26th.

The German railwayman, Schlaegerer, who was sentenced to death by a French Court Martial a month ago, has been executed by shooting.

GERMAN DEPUTY RELEASED.

PARIS, May 26th.

The German Deputy, Hollein has been released.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY
FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, May 26th.

An interesting passage in Premier Poincare's statement regarding the secret commission, mentioned in a cable message dated May 17th, was revealed last night in the course of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Herriot expressed satisfaction at M. Poincare's declaration on that occasion, which was to the effect that the Government was considering the possibility of evacuation of the Ruhr, when Germany gave tangible guarantees of her willingness to free herself by an international loan, without waiting for the actual payment of reparations.

"M. Poincare agreed that he had been correctly quoted.

STRIKE MOVEMENT SOMEWHAT
ABATED.

BERLIN, May 26th.

The strike movement in the Ruhr area has apparently somewhat abated. The only new disorders reported were at Essen, where the butchers were compelled to lower the price of meat.

The absence of police protection in the Ruhr area is due to their expulsion by the French, which greatly complicates matters. The occupation authorities have been requested to relax their attitude in this matter.

SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS.
RESOLUTIONS REGARDING RUSSIA
AND THE RUHR.

HAMBURG, May 26th.

The International Socialist Congress has concluded.

A number of resolutions were adopted protesting against the Allies driving the German people into the arms of the Nationalists and Monarchists. The Congress is appealing to the German workers to resist to the utmost the sabotage carried out by the German Capitalists, who refuse the sacrifices necessary to enable Germany to meet her obligations. They are also protesting against the occupation of the Ruhr.

The British delegates abstained from voting on a resolution which protested against the attempts of the "Imperialist Powers" to intervene in the internal affairs of Russia.

U.S. NAVAL DEFENCE.

"IN A WORLD FULL OF
MENACE."

NEW YORK, May 26th.

Mr. Edwin Denby (Secretary of the Navy) speaking at the Naval War College, Newport, declared that the American Navy must be kept ready for defence "in a world full of menace." Congress would be asked next session for additional cruisers, as allowed under the Limitation of Armaments Treaty, also for additional light-draft gunboats, submarines and aeroplanes. Mr. Denby said he hoped that the naval building appropriation would be kept within last year's limits.

ANGLO-BURMA OIL CO.

CREDITOR'S PETITION FOR
WINDING-UP.

LONDON, May 26th.

The London Gazette gives notice that a petition has been presented by a creditor for the winding-up of the Anglo-Burma Oil Company.

OCCUPATION COSTS.

U.S. TO RECEIVE PRIORITY FOR
FOUR YEARS.

PARIS, May 26th.

The Allied-American Agreement of May 16th has been signed. It gives American priority for the first four years over Germany's cash payments, after repayment of the cost of the Allied occupation. The remaining eight instalments will have complete priority.

THE POLAR FLIGHT.

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT TO
ASSIST.

CHRISTIANIA, May 26th.

The Storting has unanimously adopted a Bill appropriating 60,000 kroner for sending two flying boats to Spitzbergen to assist Capt. Amundsen.

DUTCH TAXATION PROPOSAL.

THE HAGUE, May 26th.

A Bill has been tabled in connection with the export duty on oil obtained from mill products, which was abolished by the Colonial Minister from the beginning of the present year. The Bill makes up for the revenue thus lost by the oil tax, by a prolongation of the existing taxes on sugar, tea, coffee and tobacco until 1934.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER
PURCHASE.

NEW YORK, May 26th.

Mr. Frank Munsey has purchased the New York Globe.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE NEW BRITISH
MINISTRY.

A SURPRISE.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Baldwin Ministry is, practically identical with Mr. Bonar Law's except for Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. C. G. D. Davies (formerly secretary to Mr. Bonar Law) who will fill the hitherto vacant post of Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, respectively. Sir J. J. Hicks becomes Financial Secretary to the Treasury, vice Major Boyd Carpenter, who is now Paymaster General. Mr. Baldwin retains the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

LATER.
Mr. Reginald McKenna has been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. McKenna's appointment to the Chancellorship was an absolute surprise, as he was never once mentioned in connection with the vacancy. The announcement was made after publication of the official list, in which Mr. Baldwin appeared in the dual positions of Prime Minister and Chancellor. The former Liberal statesman's acceptance of the new office is subject to his doctor's approval, in view of a recent attack of typhoid, but he is expected to be able to take up the post after convalescence. Meanwhile Mr. Baldwin will pilot the Budget through the House of Commons. It will be recalled that Mr. McKenna's unexpected recommendation to city men at election time to support the Bonar Law Government evoked a caustic speech from Lloyd George. It is strongly rumoured that a seat in the House of Commons, from which he retired after his defeat in the 1918 election, will be found for Mr. McKenna in the City of London in succession to Sir P. G. Hambro, Bart., who is likely to be raised to the Peerage.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONTROL OF OPIUM
PRODUCTS.
AMERICAN DELEGATES
SUGGESTION.

GENEVA, May 26th.

Before the Opium Commission of the League of Nations, Mr. Stephen Porter, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the American House of Representatives, proposed that the employment of opiate products for other than medical or scientific purposes should be illegal, and in order to avoid the abuse of these products the production of raw opium should be controlled, so that there would be no supplies available for non-medical or non-scientific purposes.

LATEST CABLES.

DEBATE REGARDING THE USE OF
OPIUM.

GENEVA, May 26th.

Chaoh Sin Chu, supported Mr. Stephen Porter's proposal. Sir (G.) Campbell (India) also the Japanese delegate disagreed with the American interpretation of the Hague Convention. Sir Malcolm Delevingne, (Great Britain) declared that Great Britain was ready to take part in a campaign to gradually suppress opium and decrease the production. M. Bourgeois (France) contended that according to the Hague Convention, the consumption of opium in any form was legitimate in all countries in which it was not absolutely forbidden. It was therefore clear that it was not only the medical use of opium which ought to be considered legal.

ENQUIRY INTO DISCREPANCIES IN
STATISTICS.

GENEVA, May 26th.

The Opium Commission has appointed a sub-committee, composed of the British, Japanese and American delegates, to conduct an enquiry into the discrepancies in statistics relating to opium importations as furnished by Japan on the one hand, and Britain and America on the other.

The commission adopted a resolution, moved by Sir John Jordan, the object of which is the publishing of information concerning the opium traffic.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.
LATEST RESULTS.

LONDON, May 26th.

Middlesex defeated Essex on the first innings. For Middlesex in their first innings Hendren compiled 153, and Atkinson took 5 wickets for 22. The Essex player Morris in their second innings knocked up 111.

Derby beat Worcester on the first innings. For Derby, Jackson in their second innings scored 85.

Lancashire defeated Kent on the first innings. The Lancastrian Parkin, in the first innings took 7 for 63.

Notts beat Northampton by 194. Richmond for Notts in the first innings took 8 for 22. In the second innings he hit up 100 not out, for Notts.

Surrey beat Leicestershire on the first innings.

Oxford defeated Gloucester by an innings and forty-four runs.

Hampshire defeated Somerset by 45. For Hants, Howell in the second innings scored 108. For Somerset, White in the second innings took 7 for 64.

Yorkshire beat Warwick by 84 runs. For Warwick, Howell in the first innings took 10 for 51.

AMERICAN STEEL INDUSTRY
BOOMING.

NEW YORK, May 26th.

Mr. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, addressing the Iron and Steel Institute, reported that the business outlook in the United States was good. All the Corporation's furnaces and mills were operating at full capacity, which was only limited by the lack of sufficient working forces. The institute could not at present recommend the abandonment of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry.

HOLLAND AND AUSTRIAN
RECONSTRUCTION.

THE HAGUE, May 26th.

The Second Chamber has passed a Bill relative to the international reconstruction of Austria. The party leaders' objections were met by the League of Nations agreeing to the Bill being so amended that Holland will only be required to sign two of three protocols concerned.

ACCIDENT ON DANISH
WARSHIP.

COPENHAGEN, May 26th.

Sixteen men were seriously hurt and 30 slightly, by an explosion on the Danish cruiser, *Ceyser*, during a demonstration of gun developing apparatus, in the course of naval manoeuvres off South Zealand.QUEEN OF HOLLAND'S VISIT
TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 26th.

It is stated that Rydal Hall, in the Lake district, will be taken for the private visit of the Queen of Holland, which is completed to be from the end of June until the middle of August.

KRUPP FIRM'S REQUEST
REFUSED.

BERNE, May 26th.

The Government has temporarily declined to accede to the Krupp directorate request for the return of their former general manager, now in a German prison.

RUBBER IN COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, May 26th.

A total of 255 tons of rubber was offered at yesterday's sale, but was mainly withdrawn, as bids were below eighty cents a pound.

FRENCH SUMMER TIME.

LONDON, May 26th.

Summer time operates in France from the night of May 26th. The change is likely to cause some dislocation in Anglo-French services.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS APPOINTS INTER-
NATIONAL COMMISSION.

PEKING, May 26th.

The Diplomatic Corps' Note to the effect that the Corps has appointed an International Commission to proceed to Tsao-chuang, with instructions to investigate and report on the military situation. The Commission will be composed of General Connor, commanding the American troops in China; Colonel Sautel, commanding the French troops in North China; Colonel Uyeno, representing the General in Command of the Japanese troops in China, Colonel Orpen Palmer, Military Attaché to British Legation; and Commander A. Jachino, Italian Naval Attaché.

The Corps requests the Chinese Government to appoint a military officer, to accompany the Commission, and to instruct the authorities to give the Commission every facility.

The Commission starts as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Mr. J. B. Powell, one of the captives, arrived at Tsao-chuang last night on parole.

TSAOCHUANG, later.

Mr. Powell has returned to the bandits' camp.

Two aeroplanes have arrived at Lin-cheng.

BANDITS BECOMING UNEASY.

TSAOCHUANG, May 26th.

One soldier was killed and two were captured by the bandits in yesterday's fighting. It is believed that the farmers also fired in order to protect their crops.

Mr. R. H. Rowland writes that the bandits are distinctly uneasy at the long-drawn-out negotiations, and says he believes they would be "just as glad to see our backs, as we should to get away."

The bandits believe that there will be a development within three days, and are awaiting a further reply from the Chinese gentry before coming to Tsao-chuang to negotiate.

PROBABLE BANDIT SPLIT.

Foreign observers at Tsao-chuang believe that the old and the young elements in the bandits' camp have partially split. The former do not want incorporation in the army, owing to their past record being known, while the latter wish to become soldiers, as their career is before them. This indecision hampers the negotiations, and until a definite split occurs delay in the release of the captives is unavoidable.

BANDITS ATTEMPT ANOTHER TRAIN
HOLD-UP.

PEKING, May 26th.

It is reported that the bandits on Saturday attempted to hold up the sixth train on the Peking to Hankow railway, but were driven off by the fourteen division.

(BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN.")

LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

PEKING, May 26th.

Tien Chung-yu returned from Faoching this morning. It is understood that Tsao Kuo agreed to the use of force against the bandits as a last resort, but he desires that a pacific policy be tried first.

Tien Chung-yu saw President Li Yuan-hung, the Premier and members of the Cabinet this morning, and then proceeded to Lincheng this afternoon.

It is believed that Tien Chung-yu has been given a free hand.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COLTMAN CASE
SETTLEMENT.

PEKING, May 26th.

The Waichiao states that the Government has dismissed from Kalgan the Chief of Staff and Chief Adjutant, and Adjutant Wang.

The Government has also agreed to the payment of gold \$25,000, the indemnity claim in the Coltman case, which is therefore practically settled.

MIXED "MARRIAGES."

WARNING BY BISHOP LANDER.

LONDON, May 26th.

Bishop Lander, formerly of Hongkong, has forwarded a message to the clergy of Liverpool warning them against the danger of marriages of Chinese men to white women. He says that when such women are induced to travel to China, they find themselves in an intolerable position. Many of them have had to seek assistance in order to leave the country.

PACIFIC NAVAL BASE.

NEW ZEALAND VIEW.

WELLINGTON, May 26th.

Mr. Massey, the Premier, in a speech, said the selection of Singapore as a naval base was worthy of all possible encouragement by countries endeavouring to establish the Empire on a firm basis in this part of the world. The decision, far from being a possible cause of war, would prove a great factor in the promotion of peace.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")
CUSTOMS ADVANCE TO
GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, May 26th.

With reference to the assertion of the Far Eastern Times, that the Customs had advanced the sum earmarked for the Customs building at Shanghai for the payment of the salaries of members of Parliament, Reuter's correspondent learns that Mr. Bowra recently agreed to give small temporary help to the Government from the internal Customs funds for the payment of the Chinese Consuls and Ministers abroad.

This advance will in no way interfere with the building of the new Customs House at Shanghai.

It is understood that the Ministers abroad received their pay recently for June of last year.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL MINISTRY.

CHANG YING-HUA ASSUMES OFFICE.

PEKING, May 26th.

Chang Ying-hua took up the post of Finance Minister yesterday afternoon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY.

The official optimism that Dr. Wellington Koo would follow his example, and take up his duties at the Waichiao has not been justified.

It is understood that Dr. Wellington Koo is still determined to wait for assurances of parliamentary support.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. COLTMAN.

HIGH OFFICIAL DISMISSED.

PEKING, May 26th.

A mandate has been issued dismissing Meng Hsiung-huei, who is the Tutor of Chahar's chief of staff, who was responsible for the orders which led to the shooting of the late Mr. Coltman.

SOVIET TRADE INTERCOURSE WITH
JAPAN.

TOKYO, May 26th.

Attention, especially of those most interested in the resumption of trade intercourse with the Soviet, is now centred on the Government, to whom Viscount Goto has transferred everything.

The press is busily conjecturing the probable official attitude, but nothing so far is ascertainable whether anything definite will be done with a view to opening a third conference.

In a lengthy statement published over his own name, Viscount Goto now declares that he is no longer in the limelight, and he advances his reasons why recognition of the Soviet in a formal agreement is desirable.

Viscount Goto proceeds to detail "compromising" conditions of an agreement based on the Government's and M. Joffe's views imparted to himself.

These conditions provide for the elimination of responsibility of the two countries for the Nikolaievsk and other unfriendly acts, respectively, and the announcement of the definite date by Japan of her voluntary evacuation of Saghalien, the disposal of which to be arranged by sale or by joint commercial rights.

The conditions exclude the question of pre-war dates.

IMPOSSIBLE AS BASIS FOR
DISCUSSION.

LATER.

The conditions laid down by Viscount Goto in the published statement are considered to be impossible as a basis for discussion with Russia, according to a statement by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Press.

MAYOR OF TOKYO.

TOKYO, May 26th.

The Municipal Assembly elected Mr. Nagata, at present deputy Mayor, Mayor of Tokyo.

JAPAN'S NAVAL MINISTRY.

TOKYO, May 26th.

Vice-Admiral Kikuka Okada has been appointed Vice-Minister of the Navy.

The Financial Statement by the Colonial Treasurer for the month of February, given in the current issue of the Government Gazette shows that the Colony's credit balance on February 28th last was \$14,341,088, as against \$12,746,423 on January 31st. The total revenue during January and February was \$4,192,700, as against \$3,923,548 for the same period last year. Expenditure for the two months totalled \$2,510,313, compared with \$2,166,967 for the first two months of 1932. It may be noted that Land Sales for the two months had already brought into the Treasury an amount exceeding the estimate for the whole of the current year, which was \$600,000. The total received in the first two months of the year was \$323,348.34.

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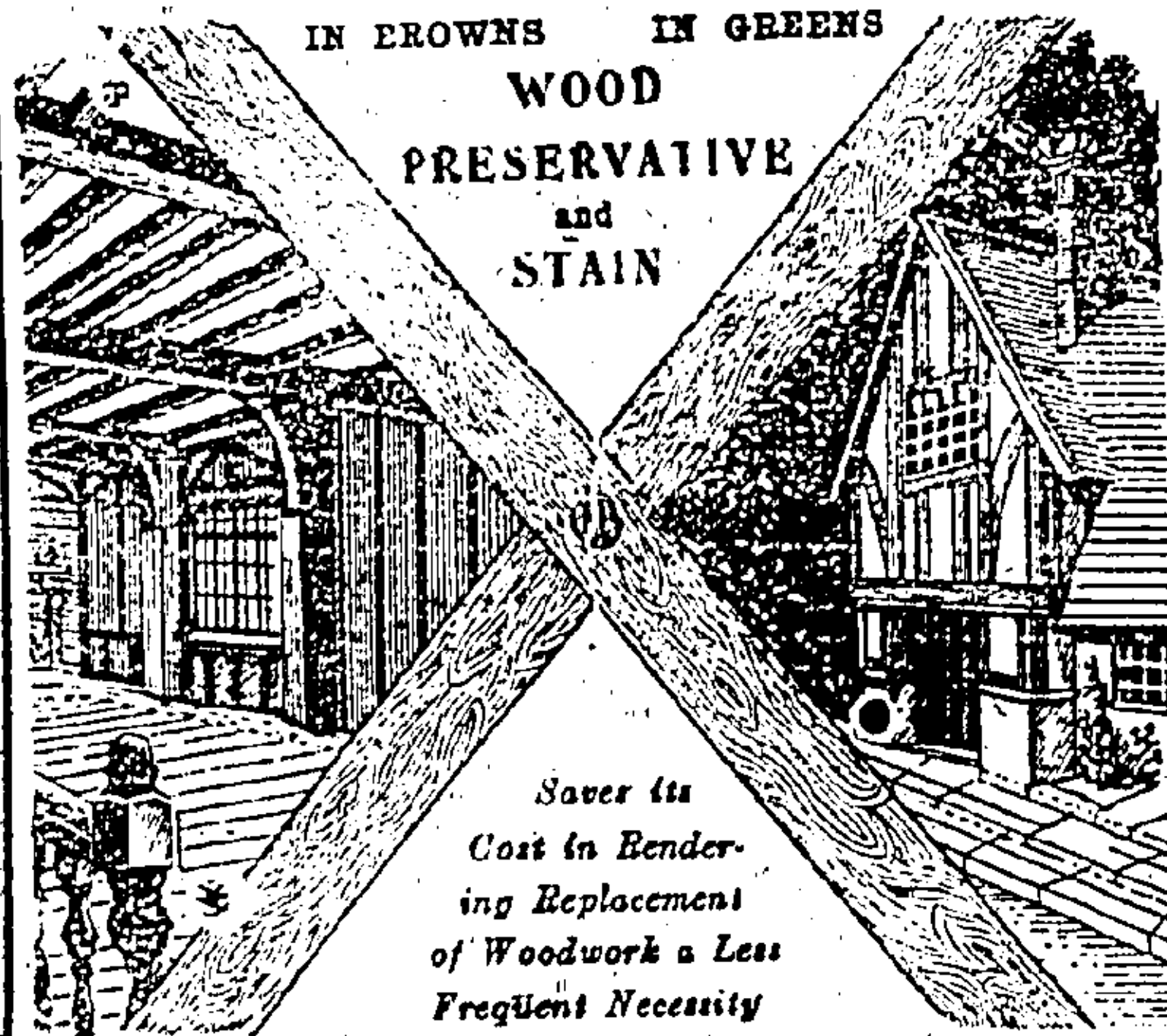
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HONGKONG.

A CITY OF EVIL.

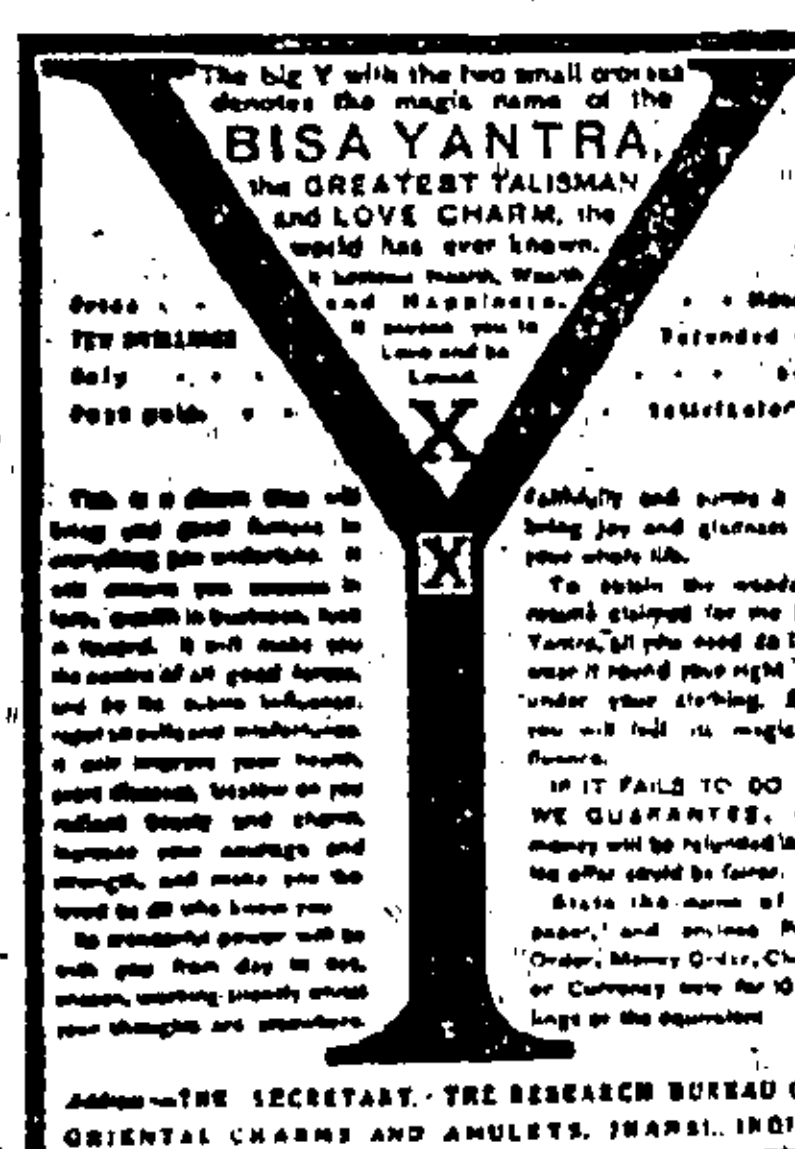
Mr. G. Ward Price, the well-known cor-
respondent of the London Daily Mail writes
of Constantinople as follows:—The writer of that missionary hymn about
the place "where every prospect pleases
and only man is vile" wasted a good line in
applying it to (Ceylon). He should have
waited until he had seen Constantinople.Of all the world's great cities this is the
most beautiful in the mass and the most
squalid in detail. Nature in her magni-
ficence and man in his meanness have here
united to put pinch-beck in the setting of a
gem.Look at it from the deck of a ship, fly
above it in an aeroplane, and Constantinople
seems like the city of a beautiful dream.
See it from the air and the enchantment van-
ishes, destroyed not only by ill-paved streets,
mean buildings, and dirty people, but also
by the atmosphere of moral blight that rests
upon the place.What is the matter with Constantinople?
Even its owners, the Turks, fear its evil spell
and are most reluctant to make it once more
the capital of their country.In twelve years' acquaintance I have come
to think of the city as of a man afflicted
with some mysterious organic disease liable
to manifest itself in many different forms.
Vice and dishonesty flourish abundantly in
it, but straight-forward dealing comes seldom
to any conspicuous forward.Some people trace the corruption of
modern Constantinople to inheritance from
the degenerate Greek Empire from which the
Turks conquered it, as if that crumbling
five hundred years old masonry which is still
the most solid stuff in Stambul evaded
some faint to prevent its present in-
habitants.But a likelier explanation is that, through
its geographical situation, Constantinople
has always been a sink into which the scour-
ings of the whole Levant have eddied.Uniformity of race seems to be a primary
condition of national efficiency. It was not
until the Turks went back into their home-
land of Anatolia that they recovered
strength. That is why they want to keep
their capital at Angora and recoil from the
contamination of the mongrel population of
Constantinople, made up of Greek, Armeni-
an, Jew, Arab, Russian, Cossack, Georgian,
and Levantine, with samples of almost every
other nation in the world thrown in.It was through mixing their strain with
all the races represented in their capital
that the Turks of Constantinople gradually
declined in national character from the
days of Suleiman the Magnificent onwards.
Its cosmopolitanism breeds an insidious
moral decay that is plainly marked upon
its citizens. Their faces have a shifty,
cunning look; their manners are either ser-
vile or pretentious. You can pick out an
Englishman among them fifty yards away
by some undefinable but unmistakable
difference in his bearing—an air of frank-
ness and clean living that the local popu-
lation lacks.Yet, like many things that are evil, Con-
stantinople has a strange lure, and doubtless
the Turkish Government will, in the end,
come back here—even though it be to its
hurt.WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY
KILLED.CHAMPION STEEPLECHASE RIDER
OF FRANCE.Parfement, the jockey, had a fatal fall
at Enghien last month at Paris when rid-
ing Dick Marshal for Captain J. D. Cohn,
the American owner. Captain Cohn said
later that he was so distressed that he had
decided to sell all his steeplechase riders
and give up competing "over the sticks." Parfement, who won more steeplechase events in
France than any other jockey, had already
won the first race of the meeting on Cam-
bay. He rode Lutteur II to victory in the
Grand National of 1930 for Mr. James
Houssay. He was still breathing when
picked up but died on the way to hospital.Parfement was born in Belgium. His
father was British, his mother French.
During the war he rode many winners in
England for Mr. P. Whitak's stable. In
March he won the Imperial Cup at Sandown
on Mr. James White's Northampton. The
last mount he had in England was Count
Bass at Liverpool, the day after the Grand
National. The horse won and afterwards
was disqualified.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

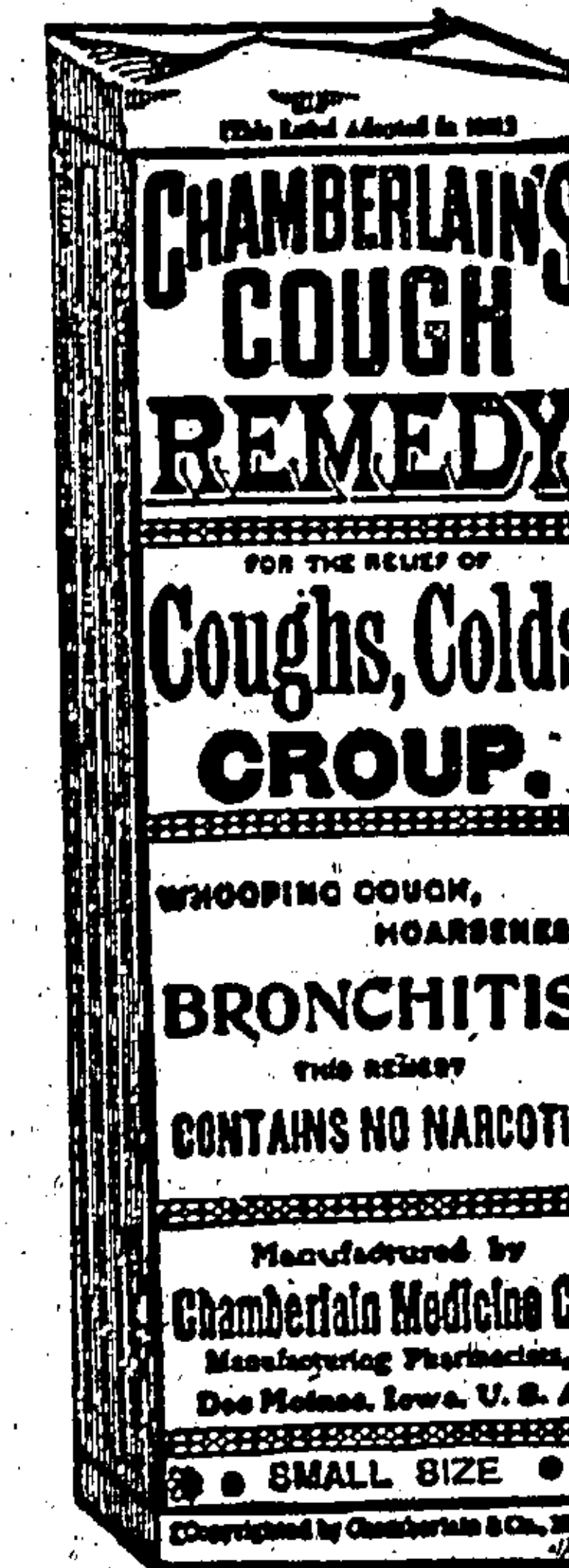
BISHOP AND EX-MAYOR AS PORTERS.

A remarkable incident was witnessed at
Durham on April 17th. A widowed char-
woman was carrying a basket of clothes
home for washing, when Alderman Arthur
Pattison, ex-Mayor, noticing her difficulty,
offered his assistance. A few moments
later they met Bishop Welldon strolling
along the river banks. He also offered
help, and Bishop and Alderman, each hold-
ing a handle of the basket, carried the
clothes a quarter of a mile to the widow's
home.WOMEN AND THE FRENCH
ACADEMY.For the first time since its foundation
the Academie Française has accepted the
candidature of a woman. In recent days
several women have had their claims to
sit with the immortals put forward and
discussed in the Press, but without success.
Among the fautesuils now vacant is that
of Jean Alcegaud and names of the candi-
dates accepted for this include simply the
letter A, with the addition "Acad. de
Fautembargo." Madame Alfred Mortier,
who writes under the pen name of
D'Aurel, is the lady thus so signally
honoured. Madame Mortier, in an inter-
view, says she can conceive of no valid
argument against the admission of women
to the Academy.At an inquest on Miss Beryl Western,
daughter of Colonel John Sutton Western,
the evidence showed that the young lady
had taken her life with an automatic
pistol, near the anniversary of the loss of
her fiancé, a young naval officer, who was
killed in the disaster to Submarine H42
off Gibraltar."Gets-It" Sure
Death to Corns

"Gets-It" Ends Painful Calluses and Corns

Every kind of corn or callus surrenders
to "Gets-It" and peels right off. It takes
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drop the pads with two
or three drops. Go to
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you must have
SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Dr. CLAUDE WHEELER says: "The
debilitated nervous system absorbs
Sanatogen as the parched earth
drinks up water."FBI IN CONFLICT WITH THE
COLONIAL OFFICE.The export duty of £1 per ton on sugar
was expected last season to realize £50,000,
but the Secretary of State for the
Colonies agreed that the Colonial Sugar
Refining Company should have the duty
refunded. As the result of negotiations,
however, the company waived its claim
for a refund, provided that the export
duty was removed. On April 13th the
Legislative Council passed the necessary
Bill for the removal of the duty.The elected members strongly protested
against the action of the Secretary of
State in promising to reimburse the com-
pany without consulting the Council, and
asked for an undertaking that such a
thing would not occur again. As it
rendered the work of the Council useless,
they also refused to carry on the Govern-
ment of the Colony until the required
assurance is received.

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as the right kind and quantity of food. If he does
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B. W. D. Edirisinghe, Boralukada, Ceylon, says: "The M. Ring is absolutely marvellous. I am quite satisfied with it. Through it I traced four gold buttons which I had lost about three months ago, and have also been successful to have an interview with my mother who died about 11 years ago. It has done so many wonders."

Prof. S. V. Alley, Boralukada, S. I. writes: "The M. Ring is showing me wonders. I found many of my lost things through your ring. I am unable to describe its magical effects. It is a wonderful one."

Shastri & Co., Mesmeric Institution, Ongole, writes: "The M. Ring, that you sent, is working on very well. By that we are able to make prophecies, and get always correct and exact answers."

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The Opinion of an Eminent Veteran Army Surgeon.

V. D. Aiyar, Esq., G.M.V.C., VETERAN ARMY SURGEON, Tuni, S.I. writes: "Your kind parcel of the Mesmerism Ring duly to hand. I am very much pleased with it, and have found every thing quite true to your advertisement. Kindly send one Ring more."

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TJIBODAS	JAVA	In port	30th May	SHANGHAI & JAPAN
TJIKINI	JAPAN	3rd June	4th June	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIMANOEK	NORTH CHINA	—	11th June	BATAVIA

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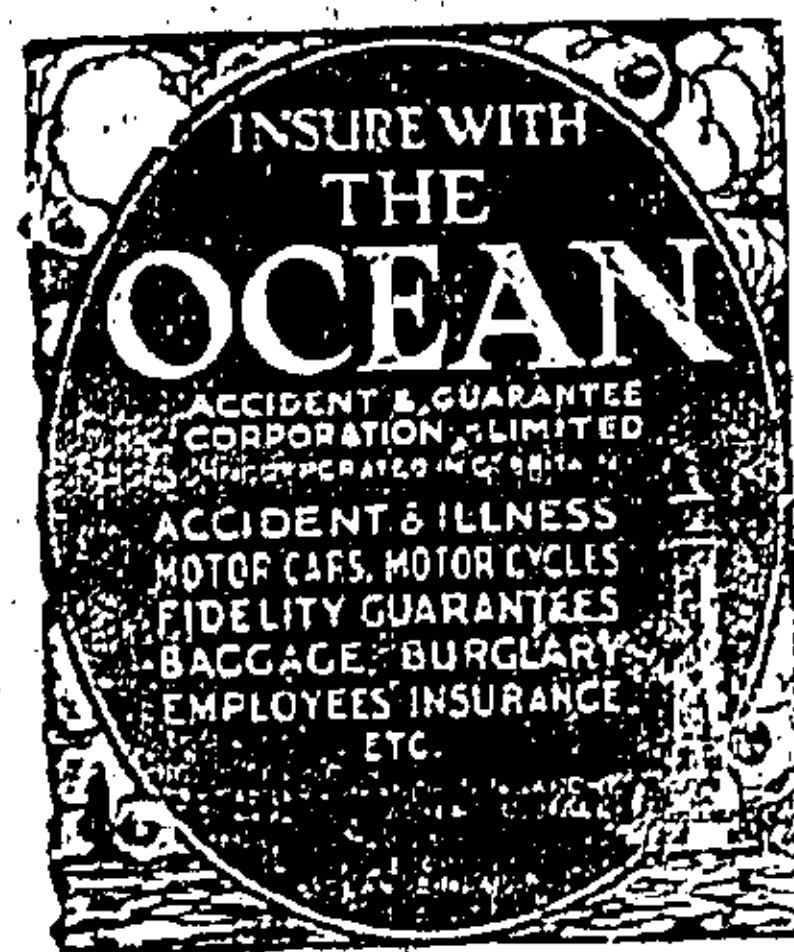
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THE NATION'S FINANCE

MR. BALDWIN'S BUDGET.

FACING THE DEBT.

Mr. Baldwin brought in his first Budget on April 10th with marked increase of personal credit, if not with credit. His was a thoroughly workmanlike performance. He was master of his subject and of his speech. He knew exactly what he meant to say, and, moreover, said it so that every one in the House could follow him with perfect ease, for he was not only extremely lucid, but extremely audible. He pronounced, indeed, every sentence as if it were his supreme ambition to be heard distinctly in the farthest galleries. Mr. Baldwin made no essay to be eloquent, except when he rapped home hard the principles of sound finance, and did so with an emphasis which seemed to suggest that some of his colleagues would have preferred a little less soundness and a few more sophs.

ACCURATE FORECASTS.

Few Budgets involving as many changes in taxation have been so accurately forecasted. Mr. Baldwin had very few surprises for the House. His surplus of £26,000,000 was smaller than some prophets had anticipated. The sixpence off the income tax, which will cost £10,000,000 this year and £20,000,000 in a full year, was almost universally tipped in advance. So was the reduction in the beer duty, which will enable the price to be brought down "a penny" a pint all round, though there was obvious surprise when it was found that the brewers are only to contribute 4s. out of 24s. per barrel. Cheaper beer will cost £13,000,000 this year and £16,000,000 in a full year.

A few protesting cries came from the Labour party when it was announced that nothing was to come off tea, and some shouted "Shame!" when Mr. Baldwin said that he had decided, "with great reluctance," to put by the claims of sugar. But his reasons were convincing. There is a world shortage of sugar; if the duty were reduced, the demand would increase, and up would go the price at once and the consumer would all benefit. The sweetened table-water duty comes down from 4d. to 2d., so that domestic, apparently, will save off soda water; and the trifling cider duty of 1d. per gallon is withdrawn. Mr. Baldwin's passing remark that he hoped this would be "some assistance to agriculture" was evidently half-hearted; any rate, it was received with good and humorous laughter. The postal and telegraph concessions were particularly grateful. The loss of the penny post is still delayed, and the best of the postal changes is the reduction of the inland parcels rate from 9d. for 2lb. to 6d. These concessions will cost this year £24,150,000, and £27,250,000 next year—big money which, as Mr. Baldwin plainly hinted, will make further reductions still more difficult.

Unless, of course, he can find new revenue, and it was noteworthy how loud and general were the cheers which greeted his statement that he had been "greatly attracted by a tax on betting," and that he saw no reason why it should escape. Not wishing to prejudice the question, he proposed to ask the House to set up a Select Committee to investigate the subject in all its aspects, especially as it involved more than mere taxation.

STEADY DEBT REDUCTION.

So much for what is always the most interesting part of a Budget—viz., that which deals with tax remission. The Chancellor would like to have done more, but he had gone to the utmost limit of his power without impairing the credit of the nation. And the credit of the nation is everything. Mr. Baldwin's greatest care. All his references were to the strictest and soundest lines. He put by him as something not to be looked at, much less seriously considered, the proposals urged upon him in some quarters to suspend the statutory sinking funds. That is the way to insolvency, he said. If a Chancellor yielded this year, how could he be virtuous next year and reduce his steps? No; the debt has to be faced boldly and fearlessly, and it is resolved upon facing it. Great things have been done already.

The external debt has been reduced in four years by £24,150,000. The dollar debt to Canada is virtually paid off. Our floating internal debt was reduced last year by £219,000,000. Of debt repayable this year £64,000,000 has been paid off, and £104,000,000 has been converted into long-term debt at a lower interest.

National debt stands at £7,776,000,000 and the effective reduction in the year has been £149,000,000. Mr. Baldwin's policy is to go on steadily paying the statutory £40,000,000 of sinking funds, which will increase to £45,000,000 and £50,000,000 a sum approximately equal to the yield of the death duties. He advocated "a steady and recognised policy of reducing debt" as best for the industry of the country, and pointed out that the service of the debt might prove to be an intolerable burden if the proper steps for dealing with it were not taken in time. This drew ironical cheers from the Labour party, who always murmur "capital levy" on such occasions; but it seemed to meet with almost universal acceptance elsewhere. So also did Mr. Baldwin's declaration that "substantial reductions of expenditure are essential," and his emphatic promise that the service of the debt to the further economies were made.

Mr. Lansbury MacDonald's criticisms took the customary line. According to him, the taxes on the working classes are the real handicap on trade. Remove these and keep wages up, and trade will expand all round. On the reduction of income tax he was particularly strenuous, saying that of the 6d. of reduction not more than 1d. will go towards the stimulation of trade, and the balance will be devoted to "parasitical forms of luxury." Sir Alfred Mond's comment on this was that the Socialist leader did not know much about trade. The sole word of congratulation which Mr. MacDonald had for the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on the subject of debt reduction. "That he considers the highway to tax reduction," a vigorous speech came from Sir Alfred Mond. He is not so much concerned with reducing taxation, which at present is so high that it cripples industry and produces unemployment. Nor could he adopt such ideas of financial purity with regard to last year's surplus as were propounded by Mr. Baldwin. Instead, he argued that part of the windfall might well have been devoted to the relief

(Continued on next page)

OIL FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

FUTURE OF PETROLEUM.

Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, speaking at the annual dinner of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists held at the Connaught Rooms, referred to the successful use of oil fuel in the Navy instead of coal. The action of the Admiralty in that direction showed, he said, courage and vision in the face of great obstacles. They were making progress as much as financial provision would allow in the direction of storage of stocks. One of the chief reasons why courage and vision were needed was the change involved by the substitution of coal-bunkering facilities which had been established at great expense by large oil installations.

Sir Frederick W. Black, who submitted "The Services," remarked that he had read that the Navy was 45 per cent. oil burning before the war. Within a year after the war it was rapidly approaching 90 per cent., and he had not the slightest doubt the day was coming when it would be 100 per cent.

Engineer Vice-Admiral R. D. Dixon.

Engineer-in-Chief to the Navy, responding.

said that neither the Navy nor the Army nor the Air Service could move without petroleum. Technologists could assist them to a large extent, and he should like technologists to assist in making the standardisation of some of the lighter oils, say kerosene, on similar lines to the proposed standardisation of petroleum, so that they could be sure the engines designed to run to-day with kerosene would run satisfactorily with the fuel of to-morrow.

LORD HALDANE OF DEMOCRACY.

In an address delivered at Liverpool on April 14th, Viscount Haldane said he was not one of those who spoke of Democracy as if it were perfect. He had never believed that the voice of the people was the voice of God; but in war and in peace Democracy had the most staying power. It wanted ideas, however. Not capital nor labour, but mind and intelligence, created wealth and power. During his life he had seen all sorts of peoples, varying from the purest Democracy to kingdoms and empires; and the results had made him no longer so much interested in the details of tactics as in the development of causes. The present unrest was more than a question of wages or housing; it was the question of the sense of inequality, which should not be. Universities were national institutions, and they should work outside their own walls and pour their influence over the country. There was no reason why centres should not be established where working men and women, after their day's work, could receive courses of instruction.

Speaking at Cape Town, last month, General Smuts insisted that "our Commonwealth still had the position and the power to be the main bulwark of world peace." The League of Nations was devoid of power, and his view was that never in all its history had the British Empire had a greater opportunity of doing a great human service, and he trusted that it would realise the greatness and glory of its peaceful mission.

of unemployment and to providing credit facilities for agriculture. By this means the money would have been lent to fructify in the country, instead of being swallowed up in the vast sea of debt. The funding of pensions, which would secure a saving of £40,000,000 a year, he proposed as a means of securing further tax reductions.

Among the suggestions which Sir Alfred put forward were the sweeping away of the corporation profits tax altogether, reduction of income tax by 1s. differentiation in the rate of income tax on money left in a trade or business, differentiation in the rate of super-tax in the case of earned income. And he insisted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not take account merely of what we owed abroad, but should also bear in mind what other countries owed us.—Daily Telegraph.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	...Friday, 1st June, Noon.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	...Friday, 1st June, 9 a.m.	
KOBE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	...Friday, 1st June, Noon.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHIFSHING"	...Friday, 1st June, Noon.	
TIENTSIN	"YUENSANG"	...Friday, 1st June, Noon.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUENSANG"	...Friday, 1st June, 3 p.m.	
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	...Tuesday, 5th June, 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	...Tuesday, 5th June, Noon.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"MAUSANG"	...Friday, 8th June, 1 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	"KWONGSANG"	...Sunday, 10th June, 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LAISANG"	...Monday, 12th June, 3 p.m.	
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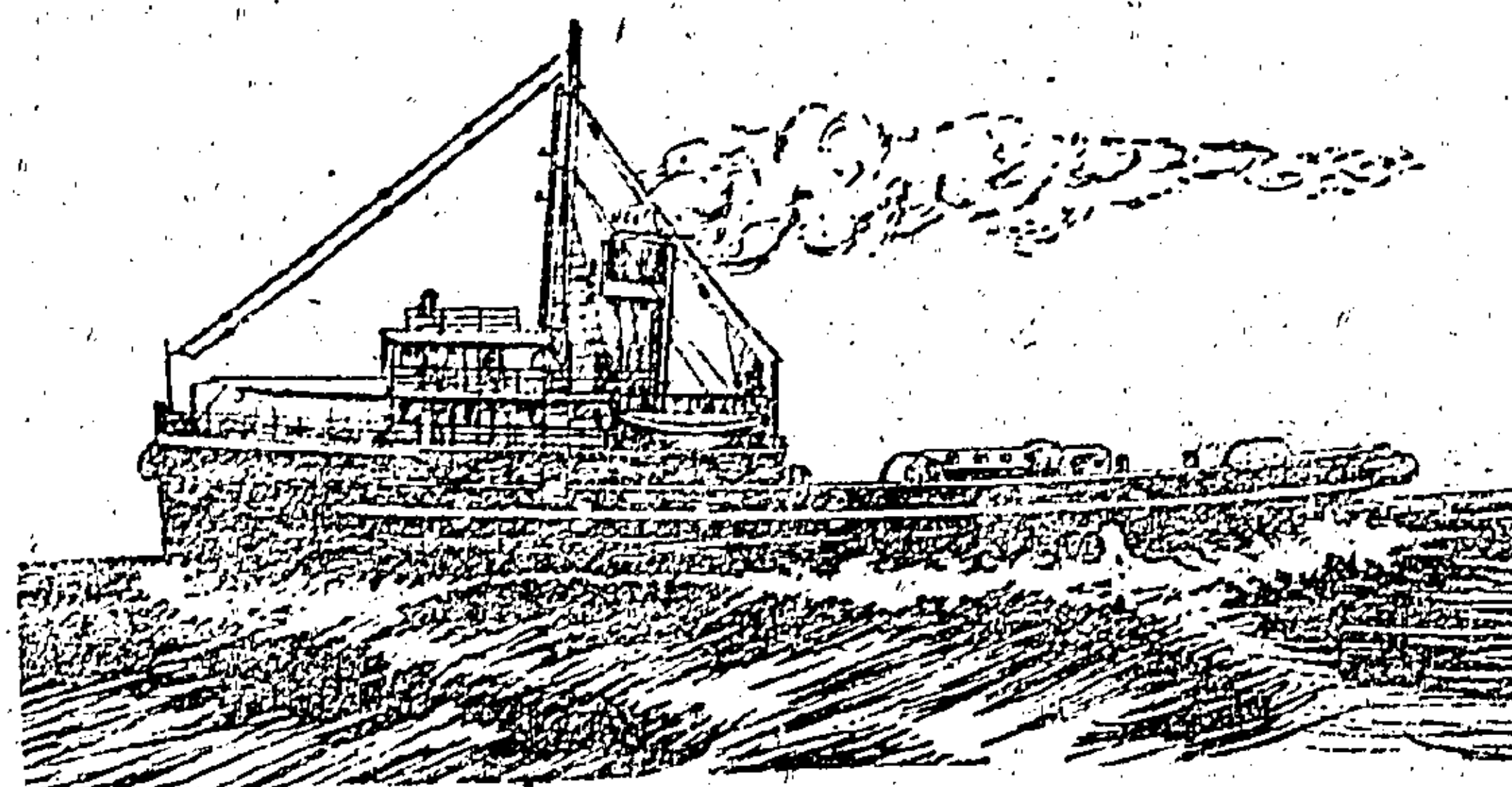
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